

2.—*Descriptions of New Species of Parasitic Hymenoptera chiefly in the Collection of the South African Museum, Cape Town.*
—By P. CAMERON.

For the opportunity of describing the following species I am indebted to Mr. L. Péringuey, the Keeper of Insects in the South African Museum. The present paper deals with the *Cynipidæ*, *Evaniidæ*, *Stephanidæ*, *Braconidæ*, and the *Ichneumonidæ*. Very little has been written on the South African species of these groups; hence it is not surprising that the collection contains many new species and some new genera. Thanks to the labours of Tosquinet and others, the *Ichneumonidæ* are better known. I have added the descriptions of a few species in my own collection. These are distinguished by being prefixed by an asterisk. Very few of the species are represented by more than one specimen. Fortunately most of them are females, which afford better specific characters than do the males—in, *e.g.*, the length of the ovipositor.

CYNIPIDÆ.

CYNIPINÆ.

RHOOPHILUS, Mayr.

RHOOPHILUS LOEWI, Mayr.

Die Genera der Gallenbewohnenden Cynipiden, 22.

Cape.

This species was reared from galls on *Rhus lucidum*, L., collected at the Cape by the Naturalists of the Austrian frigate *Novara*.

PYCNOSTIGMUSINÆ, Cam.

PYCNOSTIGMUS, Cam.

Pycnostigmus rostratus, Cam., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., July, 1905, p. 20.

Described from specimens in the Cape Museum Collection. Cape Town.

STEPHANIDÆ.

FOENATOPUS, Smith.

FOENATOPUS ALBOMACULATUS, sp. nov.

Black, the flagellum of antennæ and tarsi testaceous, the base and apex of abdominal petiole narrowly marked with white, a transverse white spot on the base of the third segment; hind femora with a bluntly rounded tooth near the base, a longer, sharp one in the middle, a similar one half-way between it and the apex; two shorter, blunter ones between them in the middle, and a blunter, broader one behind the apical large tooth. Wings short, hyaline, the nervures and stigma black. ♀.

Length, body and ovipositor, 12 mm.

Southern Rhodesia. Sebakwe.

Front closely, regularly reticulated; fore part of vertex opaque, irregularly, weakly reticulated, the hinder opaque, irregularly, transversely, closely striated, with an indistinct longitudinal furrow in the middle; the five spines stout, rufous below. Clypeus and a large spot on the malar space whitish-testaceous; base of mandibles broadly rufous. The third and fourth joints of the antennæ are almost equal in length; the following two are longer. Pronotum not quite twice longer than the width at the apex, irregularly, transversely striated on the narrowed basal part; the dilated apical weakly, irregularly reticulated. Mesonotum weakly, irregularly, transversely reticulated at the base; the sides irregularly, obliquely striated. Scutellum smooth, opaque. Metanotum with round, clearly separated punctures. Metapleuræ very minutely reticulated. Hind coxæ about three times longer than wide, opaque, coarsely aciculated; the base obscurely reticulated, the apex more or less striated.

The radial cellule is open at the apex, the radius becoming faint towards the apex of the wing; its base is thickened; there is a large whitish spot at the base of the stigma; the cubitus is entirely obliterated; the transverse basal is distinct, as is also the transverse median, with which it is interstitial; at the latter is a discoidal cellule, closed at the apex. Mesopleura not separated by a furrow. Abdominal petiole nearly as long as the thorax; the second segment becomes gradually wider towards the apex; the others are broader. The nervures are somewhat as in *Stephanus insignis* as figured by Schletterer (Berl. Ent. Zeit., xxxiii., f. 4, Taf. 1), but with the apical ones fainter, almost obsolete. Behind the head tubercles is a raised, stout, red transverse keel.

Allied to *F. globiceps*, Enderlein, and *F. insignis*, Schlett.

EVANIIDÆ.

EVANIA, Lin.

The species of this genus in the collection may be separated thus:—

- a. Face and cheeks not striated, thorax sparsely punctured; the spurs black.
 - 1. Legs, abdomen, and stigma fuscous; the alar nervures pale *peringueyi*.
 - 2. Legs, abdomen, stigma, and nervures black.
 - Antennæ black; the face not furrowed laterally; length 6-7 mm. *appendigaster*, L.
 - Antennæ for the greater part rufous; the face furrowed laterally *meridionalis*.
- b. Face and cheeks striated strongly; thorax strongly, closely punctured, the spurs fulvous *fulvispina*.

EVANIA APPENDIGASTER, Lin.

Cape Town. Durban. A cosmopolitan parasite in egg-cases of cockroaches.

EVANIA PERINGUEYI, sp. nov.

Black, the flagellum of antennæ, pleuræ, base of legs and abdomen tinged with fuscous; wings hyaline, very iridescent, the stigma and nervures fuscous, the stigma darker coloured. ♀ and ♂.

Length 7 mm.

Cape Colony. Cape Town.

Antennal scape long, slender, longer than the following two joints united; the pedicle twice longer than wide; the third joint about one-quarter longer than the following. Head shining, minutely punctured, the front below thickly covered with white pubescence. Hind ocelli separated from each other by twice the distance they are from the eyes. Malar space about two-thirds of the length of the antennal scape. Clypeus bordered laterally by deep furrows; its apex rounded. Mandibles broadly piceous at the base. Base of thorax rounded at the sides. Mesonotum thickly covered with white pubescence; sparsely punctured; the furrows complete, narrowed and rounded at the base. Median segment reticulated, the metanotum more closely and rugosely; the apical slope oblique, straight; its apical half with a wide furrow. Metasternal forks stout, straight, obliquely diverging. Abdominal petiole as long as the metanotum. Base of propleuræ smooth, the apex depressed,

stoutly, closely striated. The upper part of the mesopleura smooth; the base with scattered round punctures, the apex depressed, with stout, oblique, clearly separated keels. Metapleura widely reticulated, the reticulations at the base long, narrower, and more irregular. Abdominal petiole smooth. Legs densely pilose; the tibiæ and tarsi not spinose; hind calcaria short, not so long as the third tarsal joint. Second abscissa of radius with a straight, oblique slope towards the middle of the wing, the apex of the radial cellule being thus much widened, the apical abscissa has a straight, slightly oblique slope; the junction of the two forms a narrow rounded angle; the recurrent nervure is roundly curved and is joined to the cubitus by a short, oblique branch, from the lower part of which the cubitus issues; the cubitus beyond this is very faint; the transverse median nervure is received at a distinct distance beyond the transverse basal. There is a stout keel on the lower part of the front.

Comes near to *E. dimidiata*.

EVANIA MERIDIONALIS, sp. nov.

Black, the flagellum of antennæ dark rufous, darker coloured towards the apex; the tibiæ and tarsi piceous; wings clear hyaline, the stigma blackish; the costa fuscous, the nervures whitish testaceous; metasternal process diverging. Face impunctate, pilose; a distinct furrow runs down from the outer side of the antennæ to the mouth, the lower part curving inwardly. Mandibles brownish. Eyes parallel; ocelli separated from the eyes by a slightly greater distance than they are from each other. Malar space large, about two-thirds of the length of the eyes. Mesonotum and scutellum smooth, almost impunctate; parapsidal furrows deep, wide, smooth. Metanotum closely, irregularly reticulated. Propleuræ finely, closely rugose, striated closely at the apex. Mesopleuræ closely reticulated; the upper part coarsely shagreened, smoother, more shining at the apex below. Metapleuræ irregularly shagreened above; the rest reticulated, the reticulations running into striæ at the apex. Abdominal petiole smooth and shining above, the sides opaque. Hind coxæ smooth; the tibiæ not spined; the long spur of the hind tibiæ reaches to slightly beyond the middle of the metatarsus, and is slightly longer than the second tarsal joint. ♀ and ♂.

Length 4 mm.

Cape Colony. Cape Town; Stellenbosch.

The face is longer than usual; the antennal scape longish, slender,

somewhat longer than the following two joints united; the second is fully twice longer than thick; the third three times longer than it and longer than the fourth. Metasternal keel long, narrow, distinct; the forks are short (hardly one-fourth of the length of the keel), stout, obliquely diverging, straight. The second and third abscissæ of the radius form an angle at their junction below; the apical is faint towards the top.

EVANIA FULVOSPINA, sp. nov.

Black, the calcaria fulvous; the tibiæ and tarsi weakly spinose; wings hyaline, the nervures and stigma black. Face coarsely, sharply, obliquely striated; the malar space more finely, irregularly, obliquely striated. Metasternal process short, broad, rounded at the apex, diverging, the basal part broad, hollowed in the centre, finely rugose. Flagellum of antennæ long, longer than the following two joints united; the second joint fully twice longer than thick; the fourth not one-fourth longer than the fifth. Apex of clypeus broadly roundly incised. Malar space slightly longer than the third joint. Base of thorax rounded. Mesonotum coarsely, rugosely punctured, without parapsidal furrows; scutellum and metanotum closely reticulated. Propleuræ coarsely reticulated. Mesopleuræ weakly, irregularly reticulated, smooth at the base in the middle. Median segment closely reticulated all over. Abdominal petiole rugosely punctured, one-third longer than the metanotum. Transverse median and recurrent nervures interstitial. Apical abscissa of radius oblique, slightly curved in front, straight below; it is as long as the second and the half of the first. Palpi testaceous.

The front is keeled down the middle and closely, obliquely striated on either side of the keel; it is thickly covered with white pubescence; the vertex behind the ocelli coarsely reticulated; the temples obscurely punctured-reticulated and thickly covered with white pubescence. Hind coxæ rugosely punctured.

Length 7 mm.

Allied to *E. divergens*, Kohl.

Cape Colony. Cape Town.

GASTERUPTION, Latr.

The females of the species described here may be separated by means of the following table:—

1. Hind tibiæ annulated or marked with white at the base, the fore legs more or less white, the mesonotum largely red.

- a. Occiput distinctly, roundly incised; the collar not much widened towards the apex *spilopus*.
- b. Occiput transverse; the collar widened towards the apex.
Pleuræ maculate with black, temples not much sharply obliquely narrowed; ovipositor as long as the body; length 16-17 mm. *dunbrodyense*, Cam.
Pleuræ immaculate, temples sharply obliquely narrowed; ovipositor distinctly shorter than the body; length 12 mm. *johannis*.
2. Hind tibiæ not annulated with white, the fore legs not marked with white. Mesonotum not, or only slightly marked with red.
- a. Large, 20 mm., robust, the abdomen dilated, broad towards the apex; occiput not transverse; temples rounded, collar not longer than the width at the apex *crassiventre*.
- b. Moderate or small, the abdomen not much dilated at apex; occiput transverse; temples straight, obliquely narrowed; the collar longer than the width at the apex. Large (15 mm.) pleuræ immaculate; anterior ocellus not placed behind the eyes *pulehripenne*.
Small; length 10 mm.; mesopleuræ maculated with rufous; anterior ocellus placed behind the eyes . . . *leptocephalum*.

GASTERUPTION LEPTOCEPHALUM, sp. nov.

Black, a large triangular mark on the fore part of the mesopleuræ and the greater part of the basal three segments of the abdomen, red; legs dark red, the coxæ black; wings hyaline, the stigma dark fuscous, the nervures blackish. ♀.

Length 10 mm.; terebra 5 mm.

Flagellum of antennæ brownish below; the antennæ placed distinctly below the middle of the eyes; the first joint not twice longer than the eyes and as long as the third, which is not much shorter than the fourth. Head more than twice longer than wide; the temples as long as the eyes; occiput almost transverse, front ocellus placed distinctly behind the eyes; the hinder separated from each other by about the same distance as they are from the outer edge of the vertex opposite them. Malar space rufous, distinct, as long as the second antennal joint. Head smooth, bare, except on the sides of the face and front, which are sparsely covered with silvery pile. Collar long, nearly as long as the mesonotum, closely, distinctly transversely punctured. Mesonotum and scutellum more strongly transversely striated, the striæ interlacing; the central lobe not separated from the lateral. Metanotum in the centre weakly irregularly punctured, the sides irregularly transversely striated. Apical slope of metanotum closely, somewhat

strongly rugosely punctured, the centre with a distinct keel reaching from near the base to the apex. Propleuræ closely transversely striated; the meso- irregularly reticulated; the meta- closely rugosely punctured. Front discoidal cellule longish, lanceolate at the apex; the posterior one-fourth shorter than it, narrowed behind. Hind metatarsus shorter than the other joints united.

This species should be readily known from the other South African species of the genus by the long head, well developed behind the eyes, long collar, closely striated mesonotum in one piece, the middle lobe not being separated from the lateral, by the stout keel down the centre of the metanotum, and by the antennæ being placed above the middle of the eyes.

GASTERUPTION PULCHRIPENNE, sp. nov.

Black, the antennæ from the third joint, the four anterior femora, tibiæ and tarsi, the inner and lower side of the hind femora, base of hind tibiæ broadly, and the hind tarsi, the whole of the first and the greater part of the second abdominal segments, red; wings hyaline, the apex of both violaceous, the nervures and stigma black. Base of mandibles broadly red. ♀.

Length 15 mm.; terebra 11 mm.

Cape Colony. Hex River; Worcester Distr.

Head shagreened, the face and clypeus covered with a white down; the clypeus in the middle fringed with golden hair. Malar space rufous, as long as the pedicle of the antennæ. Ocelli placed behind the eyes, the hinder separated from them by about the same distance as they are from each other. Centre of clypeus with a broad shallow incision. Temples long, fully longer than the space between the hinder part of the eyes; roundly, gradually narrowed behind. Occiput transverse. Pronotum with a distinct furrow, bordered by keels down the centre; it is irregularly transversely striated. Mesonotum closely, transversely reticulated; its base broadly rounded; the scutellum more strongly reticulated, depressed. Metanotum irregularly reticulated in the centre, and bordered by a furrow; the sides smooth. Pleuræ closely rugosely punctured and more or less reticulated. Metanotum more strongly reticulated, the centre with a smooth line, which is narrowest above.

GASTERUPTION CRASSIVENTRE, sp. nov.

Black, the sides of mesonotum, and more or less of the pleuræ rufous, the middle of the abdomen largely ferruginous; the oral

region and mandibles rufous; legs dark rufous; the coxæ and trochanters darker coloured; the hind tibiæ black above; wings hyaline, the nervures and stigma blackish. Basal three joints of antennæ black, the rest red. ♀.

Length 20 mm. ; terebra 10 mm.

Cape Colony. Hex River; Worcester Distr.

Antennæ as long as the head and thorax united, stout, the scape about twice longer than thick, the second joint about one-third shorter than it; the third about as long as them both united and a little shorter than the fourth. Head smooth; the greater part of it thickly covered with white pubescence. Eyes parallel, not converging above or below; the malar space as long as the antennal scape. Hinder ocelli separated from the eyes by a slightly less distance than they are from each other. Apex of clypeus roundly incised, fringed with golden hair; the lateral regions roundly dilated. Mandibles dark rufous. Pronotum transversely striated, furrowed down the middle. Mesonotum strongly, irregularly punctured, its base broadly rounded, the lateral lobes with a longitudinal furrow down the middle. Scutellum flat, more strongly and deeply punctured than the mesonotum. Metanotum finely, closely rugose; the centre bordered by two crenulated furrows which converge towards the apex. Pro- and mesopleuræ finely rugose; the meta- coarsely irregularly reticulated. Apical slope of metanotum coarsely irregularly transversely reticulated, with a fine keel down the centre. Abdomen stouter, more clavate towards the apex than usual. Hind coxæ about four times longer than wide, finely, closely transversely striated.

The front discoidal cellule is one-third longer than the lower one. Temples longer than the eyes—as long as the basal joint of the fore tarsi; the occiput sharply margined, more sharply on the sides than above. Fore tibiæ broadly pale yellow at the base; the hind tibiæ before the middle are more distinctly curved than usual.

A larger, more robust species than usual, with the abdomen thicker, more clavate towards the apex.

GASTERUPTION JOHANNIS, sp. nov.

Red, the greater part of the vertex, upper half of front, prothorax, the mesonotum, except on the sides and base, scutellum, metanotum and the apical three segments of the abdomen above, black. Legs red, tinged with fuscous; the four anterior tibiæ and tarsi in front

and a broad band (longest below) on the base of the hind tibiæ, whitish yellow. Antennæ black, the flagellum dark fuscous below towards the apex. Wings hyaline, the stigma fuscous, the nervures black. Apex of ovipositor white. ♀.

Length 13 mm. ; terebra 8 mm.

Cape Colony. Dunbrody ; Uitenhage Distr.

The first joint of antennæ about twice longer than the second and shorter than the third ; the second more than twice longer than wide, about half the length of the third, which is shorter than the fourth. Lower part of front, face and clypeus covered with silvery pubescence. Apex of clypeus with a shallow, rounded incision. Hind ocelli separated from each other by about one-fourth more than they are from the eyes ; they are placed opposite the end of the latter. Malar space about the length of the second antennal joint. Temples longish, but not so long as the eyes, obliquely narrowed ; the occiput transverse. Mandibular teeth black. Collar long, as long as the space between the front ocellus and the end of the vertex. Middle lobe of mesonotum covered closely with round punctures, which are large and deeper at the apex ; the lateral lobes sparsely punctured, more thickly at the base. Scutellum more strongly and deeply punctured than the mesonotum. Metanotum sparsely, irregularly punctured. Central depression of propleuræ irregularly punctured, furrowed in the middle, the rest aciculated. Mesopleuræ irregularly reticulated, except for an aciculated triangular space in the middle ; the metapleuræ more regularly, distinctly reticulated. Radial cellule wide, the front discoidal cellule small, narrowed at the apex ; the posterior is as long as it. Basal joint of hind tarsi nearly as long as the following united. Pleuræ and metanotum densely covered with silvery pile.

Comes near to *G. dunbrodyense*, Cam., and *G. spilopus*, described in this paper ; it is smaller, with a shorter ovipositor, blacker antennæ, immaculate pleuræ, and longer metatarsus.

GASTERUPTION MACULICEPS, sp. nov.

Black, the centre of the face, clypeus, mandibles, a large mark on the upper half of the outer orbits, the base of the mesonotum broadly, the greater part of the lateral lobes, propleuræ below the middle furrow, almost the apical half of the mesopleuræ, a streak down the apical half of the metapleuræ, rufous. Basal four or five segments of the abdomen of a darker red, more ferruginous, colour. Legs red, tinged with fuscous, the coxæ brighter in tint, the hind

femora, tibiæ and tarsi darker. Wings hyaline, iridescent, the stigma fuscous, the nervures darker coloured. ♂.

Length 13-14 mm.

Cape Colony. Neighbourhood of Cape Town.

Antennæ black, the scape rufous in the middle below, the flagellum densely covered with a short, stiff pile. The second joint of antennæ not much longer than broad, the third about twice its length and slightly shorter than the fourth. Apex of clypeus with a wide, shallow, rounded incision. Hind ocelli separated from each other by double the distance they are from the eyes; they are flat, closely rugose, except round the hinder and inner edges. Temples roundly narrowed, as long as the eyes. Occiput roundly incised. Collar short, above as long as the third antennal joint. Middle lobe of mesonotum strongly, but not very closely punctured; lateral lobes almost impunctate; a fine furrow down the centre; the outer edge with an irregularly crenulated furrow. Scutellum flat, more strongly and deeply punctured than the mesonotum. Mesonotum punctured round the furrows. Metanotum strongly, transversely reticulated, with a stout keel down the centre. Pro- and base of mesopleuræ strongly aciculated; the rest irregularly reticulated; apex of propleuræ depressed, irregularly crenulated. Hind coxæ nearly four times longer than wide, closely, strongly striated except at the base, which is closely punctured. Hind metatarsus shorter than the other joints united.

This species is closely related to *G. dunbrodyense*, Cam.; possibly it may be its ♂; the occiput is more distinctly incised; viewed from above the collar is shorter; the red on the mesopleuræ is of equal width, not broadly dilated towards the base above as it is in the ♀ of *dunbrodyense*. The males appear to be rare compared with the females. The only other male I have seen is *G. lissocephalus*, Cam.

* *G. lissocephalus*, Cam., has the thorax entirely black, as in *G. pulchripenne*, with which it appears to be closely allied; the abdomen is black except for broad rufous marks on the apices of the second, third, and fourth segments, the base of the third and fourth being also narrowly red; the four anterior femora, tibiæ, and tarsi are testaceous; the hind legs are for the greater part black. The head is broader than long; the temples are as long as the eyes, slightly narrowed; distinctly so at the hinder edge; the occiput is distinctly roundly incised. The hinder ocelli are placed slightly behind the eyes; they are separated from each other by about the same distance as they are from the eyes. Malar space as long as the pedicle of the antennæ. Antennal scape about three times, the pedicle about twice

longer than wide; the third joint is shorter than the fourth. Collar as seen from above, broader than long. Mesonotum strongly rugosely punctured; the sides of the lateral lobes closely finely aciculated-punctured, with a row of large punctures down the middle. Scutellum finely, aciculated punctured. Metanotum with a stout keel down the centre; this keel is bordered by short, clearly separated transverse keels on both sides; the rest is irregularly rugose, more or less longitudinally striated, especially above, and thickly covered with white pubescence. Mandibles rufous, the teeth black. Hind coxæ three times longer than wide, finely transversely striated; the hind legs black; the basal half of the femora and base of metatarsus rufous. Wings hyaline, the stigma testaceous; the posterior discoidal cellule is not much shorter than the upper; the nervures are received at the same distance from the base and apex.

I have *G. lissocephalus* from Cape Colony.

GASTERUPTION SPILOPUS, sp. nov.

Length 16 mm.; terebra 15 mm. ♀.

Cape Colony. Neighbourhood of Cape Town.

This species resembles closely *G. dunbrodyense*, Cam. (Records of the Albany Museum, i. 159), but may be separated by the radial cellule being shorter and wider, by the posterior discoidal cellule being of equal width, whereas in *dunbrodyense* it is distinctly narrowed posteriorly, the head is broader and shorter, the hind ocelli are not so widely separated from each other as regards their separation from the eyes, the first abdominal segment is longer and thinner and the four anterior legs are not whitish yellow in front.

Reddish brown; the front, vertex broadly in the middle, the lower part of the hind orbits, the greater part of the middle lobe of mesonotum, metanotum, a large triangular mark on the propleuræ, basal half of mesosternum, the top and base of metapleuræ, and the fourth and following segments of abdomen, black. Antennæ dark-red, the second, third, and base of fourth joints black. Legs coloured like the body; there is a yellowish-white band on the inner side, near the base of the hind tibiæ. Wings hyaline, iridescent, the stigma dark testaceous, the nervures darker coloured. ♀.

Length 16 mm.; terebra 13 mm.

Head smooth; the apex of the clypeus with a semicircular depression and with a shorter, wider depression on either side. Apex of mandibles black. Head thickly covered with silvery pubescence. Malar space as long as the second antennal joint. First antennal

joint not quite twice the length of the second, which is slightly longer than broad; the third is as long as the basal two united and shorter than the fourth. Hind ocelli separated from each other by less than double the distance they are from the eyes; the hinder are placed in front of the hind edge of the eyes, not beyond them as in *G. dunbrodyense*. Malar space less than the length of the second antennal joint. Base of middle lobe of mesonotum rugose, the middle with clearly separated punctures, the apex more sparsely punctured. Scutellum with some large punctures. Metanotum aciculated, with scattered punctures, the middle bounded by curved furrows; the sides thickly covered with white pubescence. Propleuræ strongly aciculated. Mesopleuræ irregularly reticulated, with a large, triangular, strongly aciculated space at the base, the wide lower end of which is bounded by a furrow. Metapleuræ more regularly reticulated. Apical slope of metanotum irregularly transversely striated, with a smooth line down the middle. Hind coxæ four times longer than wide; the upper side strongly striated, more strongly in the centre than at the base or apex. Anterior discoidal cellule small, narrow, slightly narrowed towards the apex; the apical cellule of the same width. Pronotum short, as long as wide, as seen from above. Hind metatarsus shorter than the other joints united. Apex of sheath of ovipositor cream-coloured.

ALYSIIDÆ.

ALITHA, gen. nov.

First abscissa of radius very short, but distinct, issuing from the centre of the stigma, which is linear, moderately broad. First abscissa of cubitus received shortly below the first transverse cubital nervure, united to the top of the recurrent nervure. Transverse median nervure received distinctly beyond the transverse basal. Radial cellule long, wide, reaching to the apex of the wing; the radius and cubitus in the hind wing short, indicated only on the basal half; at the base in front there is one large closed cellule, bounded anteriorly by a stout nervure (the præbrachial?); at its base behind is a short cellule. Parapsidal furrows distinct. The middle of the base of metanotum bears a longitudinal keel, which curves round to the sides, forming two large smooth aræ, bordering the top of the apical slope, which bears some longitudinal keels. Abdomen smooth, the ovipositor slightly longer than it.

Belongs to the Tribe *Allaini*.

ALITHA LONGIPENNIS, sp. nov.

Black, shining, the legs fuscous, lighter, more testaceous in colour at the base; wings large, longer than the body, hyaline, the stigma and nervures fuscous. ♀.

Length 3 mm.; ovipositor 1 mm.

Cape Colony. Stellenbosch Distr.

Antennæ 25-jointed, the flagellum thickly covered with a short, black, stiff pubescence. Mandibles fuscous, broad, a short, minute sharp, curved tooth at the apex, followed by a round incision. On the lower outer orbits are two stout keels, separated by a furrow. Temples broadly roundly projecting. Occiput roundly incised. Parapsidal furrows united at the apex and prolonged as a short branch, which does not extend to the scutellar depression. The latter is large, deep, and with a narrow keel in the middle. Apex and sides of metanotum strongly aciculated. The centre of the apical part of the first abdominal segment is coarsely aciculated, the sides have a shorter striated band. Third abscissa of radius about one-half longer than the basal two united; the cubitus does not reach the apex of the wings; second cubital cellule of equal width throughout, twice longer than wide; the apices of both wings are closely ciliated.

The abdomen is not quite so long as the thorax; its first segment is slightly longer than the second.

BRACONIDÆ.

EUPHORINÆ.

PERILITUS, Nees.

PERILITUS RUFICOLLIS, sp. nov.

Black, the head, pro- and mesonotum, pleuræ, the third and fourth segments of the abdomen and the legs, red; wings hyaline, the nervures and stigma dark fuscous. ♂.

Length 4–5 mm.

Cape Colony. Stellenbosch Distr.

Antennæ longer than the body; the flagellum covered with white pubescence; the third joint not much shorter than the following two united, the scape as long as it, slender. Parapsidal furrows deep, obscurely crenulated, not reaching to the scutellum. Scutellar depression wide, obliquely sloped at the apex. Metanotum opaque, finely, irregularly reticulated. First abdominal segment finely

closely longitudinally striated; the middle at the apex smooth, brownish. Four hinder tarsi and the apex of hind tibiæ broadly black. Costal and anal nervures distinct, reaching to the apex; the radius as long as the stigma. Mesopleural furrow, wide, moderately deep, irregularly crenulated. Metapleuræ aciculated. First abdominal segment longer than the second; its apical half distinctly dilated.

MACROCENTRINÆ.

MACROCENTRUS, Curt.

MACROCENTRUS CAPENSIS, sp. nov.

Testaceous; the antennæ, ocellar region, metanotum, basal segment of abdomen, the greater part of the second and the apical, black; wings hyaline, the nervures and stigma dark fuscous. ♀.

Length 7 mm.; terebra 6 mm.

Cape Colony. Fraserburg Distr.

Head and thorax closely minutely punctured, sparsely pilose; the metanotum transversely closely rugose. Middle lobe of mesonotum raised, distinctly separated, the furrows deep, obscurely crenulated. The furrow on the centre of propleuræ wide, striated. First abdominal segment clearly longer than the second, obscurely, finely irregularly striated towards the apex; the second finely, closely, regularly striated throughout; the base of the third closely striated. There is no furrow on the mesopleuræ. First abscissa of radius as long as the second; longer than the thickness of the stigma. Transverse median nervure received beyond the transverse basal, almost interstitial; the recurrent nervure received in the first cubital cellule. Calcaria about one-fourth of the length of metatarsus. Second cubital cellule below more than twice longer than the width of the apex; in front about one-fourth longer. Palpi long, their third joint as long as the third antennal joint. Apical joint of hind trochanters apparently denticulate at apex below.

This species agrees fairly well with *Macrocentrus* as now defined.

CHELONINÆ.

MINANGA, gen. nov.

Abdomen not segmented, its apex entire, closely serrate. First cubital and first discoidal cellule separated; transverse median nervure received in discoidal cellule, not interstitial; second cubital cellule twice longer than wide, of equal width throughout. Radius

and cubitus in hind wings extending to the apex; the pabrachial large, much widened at the apex. Parapsidal furrows deep, distinct. Eyes large, bare; malar space not half their length. Lower part of front keeled round the antennæ.

The antennæ are stout, slightly longer than the body, the third joint longer than the fourth. Ovipositor not projecting. There are three stout keels on the base and middle of back of abdomen, the outer commencing at the sides and united to the central by transverse keels. Radial cellule short, its apex much narrowed, through the apical abscissa of the radius curving up to the costa. Cheeks sharply margined. The ocellar region is raised; broadly depressed in the middle behind, the lateral angles forming sharp teeth behind the ocelli, which are placed on the edge of the occiput. The first abscissa of radius is very short.

The ♂ is similar in the main; the ventral segments are produced into a stout projection, clearly separated from the rest in the middle, and composed of at least five segments, ending at the apex in two cerci; the genital valves are large, broad.

The recurrent nervure entering the first cubital cellule places this genus near *Ascogaster* and *Gastrotheca*; the latter may be known by the bidentate apex of the abdomen and interstitial transverse basal nervure; *Ascogaster* by the apex of the abdomen not being serrate, the subtriangular second cubital cellule, and by the absence of a closed cellule at the base of the hind wings. The present genus should be easily known by the bidentate vertex, distinct parapsidal furrows, keeled metanotum and abdomen, serrate apex of abdomen, and by the large cellule in the base of the hind wings.

MINANGA SERRATA, sp. nov.

Rufo-testaceous, the head, except the labrum and palpi, antennæ, prosternum, apex of pronotum in the middle, the apex of the first and the whole of the other joints of the hind tarsi, black; wings fuscous, the costa, stigma, and nervures black. ♀ and ♂.

Length 5-6 mm.

Cape Colony. Stellenbosch Distr.

Middle of face strongly, the sides more weakly punctured, the centre of the face raised, bordered by a deep, moderately wide furrow; the clypeus is more finely and closely punctured. On the front (which is shining) there is a curved keel round each antenna, a less distinct one down the centre, and a short, indistinct one on the sides. Occiput and cheeks margined sharply. Mesonotum and

furrows smooth ; the scutellum sparsely, weakly punctured ; behind it is a triangular, depressed area, bounded by sharp keels ; on the lateral depression are four stout keels. Metanotum strongly punctured ; in the centre are three stout longitudinal keels, the outer of which extend to the centre ; these are united by numerous transverse ones ; on the apical half of the sides are two stout keels, and between are two shorter ones ; the apex on the inner side bears some transverse striæ ; the apical slope above is bounded by a keel, outside the central longitudinal keels. The three central keels on the abdomen are united by a transverse one at the base ; the space between is closely, strongly transversely striated ; the space outside is stoutly, irregularly transversely reticulated ; the middle is irregularly longitudinally reticulated-striated ; the apical third is more closely rugosely punctured-reticulated, with a keel down the apical slope.

TRIGASTROTHERCA, gen. nov.

Abdomen with five segments, the first the smallest, the last about as long as the preceding ; it is distinctly trilobate ; the middle lobe shorter and narrower than the lateral, which are broadly rounded and closely denticulate or serrate ; the first segment is short, with a steep basal slope, keeled on the top ; the suturiform articulation is curved, deep, crenulated ; there are similar, but not curved, furrows on the base of the fourth and fifth segments. Median segment short, the sides with a short tooth above the middle ; the middle of the metanotum with a longitudinal keel. Radial cellule long, narrow, reaching to the apex of the wing. First abscissa of radius slightly shorter than the second ; transverse median nervure interstitial ; the recurrent nervure received in the first cubital cellule ; the second cubital cellule nearly twice longer than wide, of equal width throughout. Eyes bare ; malar space distinct, half the length of the eyes. Anal nervure originates shortly above the middle. Third joint of antennæ distinctly longer than the fourth. Ovipositor longish.

The relationship of this genus is with *Gastrotherca*, which may be readily enough known from it by the abdomen not being segmented and bidentate, and by the much shorter basal abscissa of the radius ; *Phanerotoma* has the abdomen 3-jointed, with the apex entire.

TRIGASTROTHERCA TRILOBATA, sp. nov.

Luteous, the antennæ and ocellar region black ; wings hyaline, the costa and stigma black, the nervures pale. Head closely punctured,

the face in the middle closely, transversely striated. Clypeus raised, clearly separated. Mesonotum closely, finely punctured, the sides and centre dark brown in the middle. Post-scutellum keeled down the middle. Metanotum more closely, but quite as distinctly punctured as the mesonotum. Back of abdomen longitudinally rugosely punctured, most strongly on the apical segments; there is a lateral oblique branch to the furrow on the third and fourth segments. The abdomen is not wider than the thorax; it is as long as it; the last segment is produced downwards below the level of the penultimate. Palpi long. ♀.

Length 5 mm.; terebra 4 mm.

Southern Rhodesia. Sebakwe.

CHELONUS, Jur. sec. Szép.

a. Two white spots on base of abdomen

CHELONUS ERYTHROPUS, sp. nov.

Black, the legs red, the coxæ and tarsi darker coloured, the hind tarsi black; antennal scape red; a white band near the base of the hind coxæ, two large square marks near the base of the abdomen on the sides; wings hyaline, the nervures and stigma black. ♀.

Length 6 mm.

Cape Colony. Neighbourhood of Cape Town.

Head closely, finely rugose; the front depressed, obscurely, finely transversely striated. Mesonotum alutaceous, finely, irregularly longitudinally striated. Scutellum finely, closely, distinctly punctured, the sides distinctly margined and with a crenulated belt below the keel; the notum at the sides of the scutellum smooth, shining, impunctate, bare. Basal half of abdomen finely, irregularly striated; the white spots become slightly obliquely widened on the inner side; the apical part of the abdomen is alutaceous, opaque. The second cubital cellule is obliquely narrowed at the apex; the second transverse cubital nervure is faint, almost obsolete; the basal two abscissæ of the radius are equal in length, thick, the basal thicker than the second; the nervures are black; the costa at the base of the stigma white.

The base of the metanotum is depressed, furrowed; there are eight stout keels on the centre of the furrow, dividing it; down the middle of the metanotum are two keels, forming an area slightly longer than wide. The front legs are tinged with yellow. The sides of the metanotum at the top project into teeth.

*CHELONUS VAALENSIS, sp. nov.

Length nearly 6 mm. ♀

Transvaal.

Very closely related to the above, and identical in colouration is a species in my collection. The two may be distinguished as follows:—

First abscissa of radius distinctly longer than the second; the apical half of the mesonotum distinctly, somewhat strongly reticulated; the middle with a keel extending from the apex to near the base; the abdominal spots rounded gradually on the inner side. *vaaensis*.

First abscissa of radius not distinctly longer than the second; the apical half of mesonotum not reticulated, without a keel down the middle, the abdominal spots obliquely widened towards the apex. *erythropus*.

The mesonotum at the sides of the basal half of the scutellum is punctured, smooth at the apex. Metanotum rugosely alutaceous; the two central keels are straight, parallel, forming an area which is about one-fourth longer than wide. Abdomen to the end of the spots strongly reticulated; the apex more finely, irregularly reticulated-striated, the apex alutaceous. Legs red; the tarsi blackish; the hind tibiæ dark rufous, largely tinged with black, especially on the inner side, except at the base, and more widely at the apex; near the base is a broad white line. At the base of the scutellum are six stout keels, forming five deep areae. Scutellar keel not prominent. Prostigma thick, whitish.

b. One large curved white mark on the base of the abdomen.

CHELONUS CURVIMACULATUS, sp. nov.

Black, a broad yellowish-white band on the base of the abdomen, its apex roundly dilated, its base roundly, broadly incised, the lateral basal continuation narrow; the apices of the four anterior femora broadly, their tibiæ and tarsi; a broad band on the hinder tibiæ near the middle and the tarsi, except at the apex, yellow, tinged with testaceous. Wings hyaline, the costa and nervures pale testaceous; the large stigma black, fuscous behind. ♀.

Length 3 mm.

Cape Colony. Cape Town.

Alutaceous, covered with a short white pile. Base of mesonotum with a short keel down the middle; its apex broadly depressed in the middle, irregularly longitudinally striated, the striæ irregularly curved, forming almost reticulations. Metanotum coarsely rugosely

punctured ; the sides, shortly above the middle, armed with a broad, stout, rounded tooth. Abdomen alutaceous, irregularly longitudinally striated, the striæ becoming weaker towards the apex. Antennæ 16-jointed ; the basal joints of the flagellum elongated. Radial cellule short, the radius not reaching to the middle ; in front it is as long as the stigma ; the second transverse cubital nervure is faint, almost obliterated ; the cubitus is faint at the base of the second cubital cellule. Tegulæ black. Frontal fovea opaque. Apex of abdomen not grooved ; the ovipositor as long, or slightly longer than the longer hind calcaria. In one specimen the antennal scape is red below. The apex of the metanotum has a steep, oblique slope, and is somewhat strongly, irregularly striated ; the striæ are twisted.

The broad white, undivided band on the base of the abdomen distinguishes this species from the two others here described.

GASTROTHECA, Guér.

GASTROTHECA BILOBATA, sp. nov.

Rufo-testaceous, the head paler, the abdomen darker than the thorax ; the antennæ, a square mark on the vertex, enclosing the ocelli, the occiput, except narrowly on the sides, a large mark on the apical two-thirds of the sides of the mesonotum, prosternum, mesosternum, a large mark on the base of the abdomen, the base becoming gradually wider, the apex bifurcating into two stout, diverging branches black ; beyond this is a smaller irregular mark, irregularly dilated laterally at the apex. Wings hyaline, slightly tinged with yellowish at the base ; the nervures to the transverse median testaceous, the apical, costa and stigma black. ♀.

Length 5 mm.

Cape Colony. Neighbourhood of Cape Town.

Antennæ longer than the body ; the scape four times longer than wide, covered with white pubescence ; the first joint of flagellum slightly longer than the second. Head closely, finely punctured ; the depressed front more distinctly than the rest. Mesonotum closely pubescent ; the furrows distinct ; there is a furrow down the middle of the central lobe. Scutellum shining, impunctate ; its sides and apex not margined. Centre of metanotum broadly roundly dilated, the sides also slightly dilated, the apex being therefore trilobate ; the middle irregularly striolate, the rest shagreened. Base of abdomen closely longitudinally striolate, the apex more strongly striolate-reticulate ; the teeth are about three times longer

than their width at the base; the sides outside them closely serrate, between the edge is rough. Basal abscissa of radius half the length of the second; as long as the transverse cubital nervures.

This species may be known from what I make out to be the wide-ranging *G. furcata*, Guér., as follows:—

Abdomen immaculate, the apical teeth long, half the length of the space between them, basal abscissa of radius one-third of the length of the second, shorter than the transverse cubital nervure; the apex of abdomen not much more strongly punctured than the base	<i>furcata</i> , Guér.
Abdomen with a large, bifurcated black mark; its apical teeth short, about one-fourth of the length of the space between, basal abscissa of radius nearly one-half of the length of the second and not much shorter than the transverse cubital; the apex of the abdomen much more strongly punctured-reticulated than the base.. .. .	<i>bilobata</i> , Cam.

ESENGA, gen. nov.

Abdomen with six visible segments; the second very large—as large as the thorax; the first about one-fourth of its length; the apical small; the first excavated at the base, its top surrounded by a border. The third and fourth joints of antennæ about equal in length. Occiput not margined. Parapsidal furrows distinct; the middle lobe furrowed down the middle. Transverse median nervure interstitial; recurrent nervure received in the first cubital cellule; the second cubital cellule square, oblique; the first abscissa of the radius minute; anal nervure almost interstitial; second discoidal cellule closed at the apex. Hypopygium projecting, cultriform; sheaths of ovipositor short.

It is possible that the very large second abdominal segment may represent in reality two, for, behind its middle, there is an indication of a suture.

The affinities of this genus are with *Gastrotheca* and *Trigastrotheca*; from both it may be known by the apex of the abdomen being neither toothed nor lobate; the latter has not the second segment larger than all the others united; the first abscissa of the radius is not minute and the anal nervure is not interstitial; the like difference in neuration separates it from *Gastrotheca*.

* ESENGA OVATA, sp. nov.

Luteous, the pleuræ of a paler yellow colour, the antennæ, front, vertex, and occiput broadly black; wings hyaline, the costa and

stigma in front black; the apex of stigma and nervures yellowish; the apical nervures darker coloured. ♀.

Length 5 mm.

Cape.

Head clearly narrower than the thorax; it and the thorax smooth and shining; the abdomen longer than the head and thorax united, gradually roundly narrowed towards the apex; the basal two segments are closely, somewhat strongly longitudinally punctured; the apical are smooth. The head and thorax are broad, longish ovate; the thorax is much more distinctly narrowed at the base than at the apex. In the middle of what I have called the second abdominal segment there is, especially at the sides, the appearance of a suture, so that it may really be two segments. Antennæ not much longer than the abdomen, stout; the scape about twice longer than wide; the third longer than the fourth.

AGATHIDINÆ.

AGATHIS, Latr.

? *AGATHIS CAPENSIS*, sp. nov.

Rufous, antennæ, ocellar region, the front, basal half of middle lobe of mesonotum; a spot on the base of the lateral, one on the apex close to the wings, metanotum to near the middle, the greater part of the basal three segments of the abdomen and the hind tarsi from near the base, black; wings hyaline; the costa, stigma, and nervures black. ♀.

Length 4; ovipositor 3-4 mm.

Cape Colony. Cape Town.

Smooth and shining; the metanotum finely, closely punctured. Basal two segments of abdomen closely, finely punctured, the second with a distinct curved transverse furrow shortly beyond the middle; the third with a finer one behind the middle. The first abdominal segment is more than twice longer than it is wide at the base, about one-third longer than its width at the apex; the second segment is furrowed laterally at the base. Radial cellule short, narrow, the radius quite close to the costa; there is no areolet; the transverse median nervure interstitial. Mesonotum trilobate. Apex of scutellum keeled. A stout keel between the antennæ. Apices of all the abdominal segments transverse.

Except that there is no areolet this species agrees fairly well with *Agathis*; owing to the manner in which it is gummed down I am unable to examine the head and fore legs properly.

DISOPHRYS, Först.

DISOPHRYS TESTACEA, sp. nov.

Testaceous, the front, vertex, upper part of occiput, sides of face broadly to near the clypeus, upper third of malar space on the inner side black, the black prolonged obliquely downwards on the outer side, the apex of the second and the whole of the following abdominal segments and the hind tarsi, black. Wings hyaline, tinged with yellow; the radial, forepart of cubital cellules, and the first discoidal cellules infuscated; the stigma and nervures yellow; the costa and forepart of the transverse basal nervures black. ♂.

Length 14–15 mm.

Cape Colony. East London.

Face punctured, thickly covered with grey pile; the clypeus smooth. The antennal keels and the part surrounding them red. The lateral keels reach to the raised ocellar region. Parapsidal furrows deep, smooth. Keel on apex of scutellum distinct, raised on the outer edge. Post-scutellum indicated by a curved keel above; below it are three keels, of which the central runs to the base of the metanotal depression. On the apical slope of the metanotum are two keels, which unite at the top, forming there a sharp angle; then diverge obliquely and roundly outwardly, then converge slightly, straight and obliquely towards the apex of the segment; on the narrowed top part are two indistinct keels above, below two longer distinct ones; from the lower of these two keels run to the apex, forming a triangular area, outside of which are two keels, the inner running from the top to the middle, the lower from the middle to the bottom. The outer edge of the metanotum is bounded by a stout keel; inside the spiracles is a less distinct one running to a transverse keel bordering the top of the apical slope, forming an area of equal width, but longer than wide and transverse above and below. Abdomen smooth. Areolet large, wider behind than before, through the second transverse cubital nervure sloping towards the cubitus; it is dilated shortly below the middle. Malar space as long as the eyes. Palpi testaceous, thickly covered with white pubescence.

*DISOPHRYS RUFA, sp. nov.

Rufous, front, vertex, occiput, sides of face broadly, upper two-thirds of malar space, and the apex of the first joint of the hind tarsi, black; wings fuscous, the greater part of the first two cubital cellules, a band, longer than broad, reaching close to the apex of the wings, and one on either side of the transverse median and the

transverse basal nervures, hyaline; stigma pale orange, the costa and stigma black. ♂.

Length 13 mm.

Transvaal.

Smooth, shining, the head and thorax covered with a close pubescence. Mandibles black at apex. Palpi rufous, thickly covered with white pubescence. Keel on apex of scutellum not very strong, rounded. Base of metanotum obliquely depressed; from the centre of the apical slope two keels run obliquely towards the sides of the apex forming a triangular area; on the apical half is a stout longitudinal keel; from the apex of the upper third of the sides a stout keel runs obliquely to below the middle of the central keel; below this are two similar keels, joining the apex of the area, not the central keel. Stigmal region bounded laterally by two curved keels; it is irregularly reticulated, the base less strongly than the apex. Abdomen longish ovate, broad, as long as the thorax, smooth; the suture separating the first and second abdominal segments is deep, clearly defined on either side of the middle. Areolet wider behind than in front, the second transverse cubital nervure sloping from the radius to the cubitus; its nervures, and the base of the radius, are yellow.

The malar space is as long as the eyes; there are two stout reddish keels between the antennæ; the part above them is also red; the face is not much narrowed below; the ocellar region is distinctly raised; the keels reach to the raised part only. Parapsidal furrows deep, smooth, except for some, not very distinct, keels beyond the middle. The transverse median and lower part of the transverse basal nervures are rufous.

CARDIOCHILINÆ.

SCHONLANDELLA, Cam.

SCHONLANDELLA TESTACEA, sp. nov.

Pale testaceous, the antennæ, greater part of front and vertex (the black on the latter obliquely narrowed behind), three marks on mesonotum, the lateral longer and narrower, and the mesosternum, black. Wings not very clear hyaline, the nervures and stigma black. ♂.

Length 4 mm.

Southern Rhodesia. Sebakwe.

Smooth, densely covered with white pubescence. Metanotum distinctly areolated; the areola large, 4-angled, narrowed to a point at

the base and apex ; the lateral angles close to the base ; from them the area becomes gradually narrowed towards the apex, the lateral basal areæ large, transversely triangular, the narrowed end on the inner side ; the lateral apical areæ are large, narrowed to a sharp point above ; the surface is obscurely transversely striated. Trophi testaceous, covered with white hair. Hind tarsi black, the long spur of the hind tibiæ two-thirds of the length of the metatarsus.

SCHÖNLANDELLA FULVIVENTRIS, sp. nov.

Black, the face, orbits, greater part of prothorax, scutellum, legs, except the coxæ and basal joint of trochanters and hind tarsi, and ventral surface, rufo-testaceous ; maxillæ black, the palpi pale testaceous ; wings hyaline, iridescent, costa, stigma, and nervures black ; the apical abscissa of radius pale. ♀.

Length 5 mm.

Cape Colony. Van Wyk's Vlei ; Carnarvon Distr.

Head and thorax covered with white pubescence. Head, pro-, and mesothorax smooth, impunctate ; the median segment irregularly rugose ; the central area large, reaching from near the base to the apex ; sharply narrowed towards the base and apex ; the widest part is above the middle ; it is the only area.

BRACONINÆ.

GEN. IPHIAULAX, Foer.

THE GROUP OF *I. æthiopicus*.

Black ; the wings yellowish hyaline, smoky at the apex ; the oral region, palpi, and four front legs pale yellow ; the basal 2-4 segments of the abdomen closely striated ; area on second segment small, triangular, smooth or striated.

This group is somewhat diverse, the main agreement being in coloration ; in form and structure the species are much more distinct.

The black species, with yellowish-hyaline wings, infuscated at the apex, known to me, may be separated thus :—

a. Abdomen longitudinally striated.

Ovipositor longer than the body ; the basal five abdominal segments closely longitudinally striated ; oral region, mandibles, and palpi yellowish *æthiopicus*, Cam.

Ovipositor shorter than the body ; the basal two abdominal segments sparsely striated ; oral region and mandibles black, the apical joint of maxillary palpi yellow *xanthocarpus*, Cam.

b. Abdomen not striated.

Ovipositor shorter than the abdomen; plate on second abdominal segment not much longer than its width at the base, its apex not prolonged into a keel; malar space, upper and lower side of propleuræ marked with yellow; sutures not crenulated *ornaticollis*, Cam.

Ovipositor longer than the abdomen; plate on second abdominal segment much longer than its width at the base, the apex prolonged into a keel; head and thorax immaculate; abdominal sutures crenulated *xanthopterus*, Cam.

Bracon luctuosus, Bé. (Hymén., iv., 414) is a closely allied species to *I. xanthopterus*, but appears, so far as can be made out from the description, to differ in several essential points.

IPHIAULAX ÆTHIOPICUS, Cam.

Records of the Albany Museum, i., 153.

Houts Bay, nr. Cape Town, (December). Dunbrody (Rev. J. A. O'Neil).

IPHIAULAX XANTHOPTERUS, sp. nov.

Black, smooth and shining; the suturiform articulation distinct, crenulated; the transverse furrow on the base of the fourth segment smooth; the area on the base of the second segment distinctly raised, triangular, clearly longer than its width at the base, reaching to shortly beyond the middle of the segment, its narrowed apical part bordered by furrows. Wings yellowish hyaline to near the apex of the stigma, black-fuscous beyond; apical abscissa of radius not quite so long as the basal two united. ♀.

Length 10 mm.; terebra 6 mm.

Cape Colony. King William's Town Distr.

Malar space as long as the antennal scape, narrowly furrowed. Antennal scape shining, gradually widened towards the apex, which projects into a tooth below, where it is covered with long black hair; it is as long as the following three joints united. Face thickly covered with longish black hair. Abdomen longish ovate, as long as the head and thorax united.

IPHIAULAX XANTHOCARPUS, sp. nov.

Black, shining, smooth, except the basal two-thirds of the second segment, which are strongly, but not closely longitudinally striated; the suturiform articulation and the furrow on the fourth and fifth segments strongly crenulated. Wings yellowish hyaline to near the apex of the stigma; blackish-fuscous beyond. Face, oral region and palpi thickly covered with white pubescence. Palpi black,

except the apical joint of the maxillary, which is yellow. Antennal scape covered with black hair, slightly longer than the following two joints united; the third shortly, but distinctly longer than the fourth. Apical two-thirds of the fore tibiæ and the basal four joints of the tarsi yellowish in front. There is a stout keel down the middle of the first abdominal segment; its apex is bordered by a deep furrow; at the base are two or three longitudinal striæ. Apical abscissa of radius not quite so long as the basal two united. ♀.

Length 8 mm.; terebra 4 mm.

Cape Colony. Port Elizabeth.

THE GROUP OF *I. havilandi*.

Black; the abdomen longish, more or less red, the basal segments closely, strongly striated; the area on second segment not clearly defined, smooth, bordered by striæ; wings uniformly black; the base of stigma ochraceous.

Mouth region and thorax marked with rufous; the third and fourth segments striated; the striæ on second segment oblique; ovipositor longer than the body *havilandi*.
 Head and thorax entirely black; the third and fourth segments smooth; the striæ on second segment longitudinal; ovipositor shorter than the body *longicoxis*.

IPHIAULAX LONGICOXIS, sp. nov.

Black, the abdomen rufous, the basal two segments tinged with fuscous, closely striated, the base of the area on second segment smooth; the suturiform articulation, the furrows on the base and apex of the third and fourth crenulated; the basal furrows roundly curved; the curve on the third much longer than that on the fourth. Antennal scape about three times longer than wide, covered with black hair. Parapsidal furrows distinct. Palpi black. Third abscissa of radius distinctly longer than the basal two united. Hind coxæ smooth, three times longer than wide. Wings dark fuscous; the base of stigma ochraceous; the recurrent nervure received in first cubital cellule; the third abscissa of radius longer than the other two united. ♀.

Apart from the other differences the much shorter ovipositor distinguishes this species from *I. Havilandi*.

Length 15 mm.; ovipositor 12 mm.

Natal. Estcourt.

IPHIAULAX HAVILANDI, sp. nov.

Black, the lower part of the propleuræ, the mesopleuræ except the corner above, the transverse furrow below the tegulæ, mesosternum,

sides and apex of scutellum, a short narrow line on the side of the mesonotum in front of it, a large irregular mark on the centre of the metanotum, the middle of the suturiform articulation, an irregular spot, widest behind, on the centre of the third abdominal segment and the whole of the others, red. Oral region, base of mandibles and malar space, reddish yellow. Wings dark fuscous, tinged with violaceous, the basal third of stigma ochraceous; an oblique hyaline cloud in the first cubital cellule, continued into the discoidal. ♀.

Length 12 mm.; terebra 20 mm.

Natal; Estcourt. Transvaal; Potchefstroom.

Face coarsely rugosely-reticulated, covered with long black hair; the rest of the head and thorax smooth and shining. Antennal scape shining, sparsely covered with long black hair, as long as the second and third joints united; the latter are equal in length. First abdominal segment smooth, the apex closely, longitudinally striated; the area on second segment large, triangular, longer than the width of the base, reaching to the middle of the segment, closely longitudinally striated; the space between it and the outer keel stoutly, obliquely striated on the sides, at the apex longitudinally striated; the outer part with some oblique stout striæ running from the longitudinal keels; the second and third segments with the transverse furrows closely striated. Hypopygium cultriform, projecting beyond the apical segments. Apical abscissa of radius shortly but distinctly longer than the basal two united; the second cubital cellule about three times longer than wide. Calcaria testaceous; tarsal spines black. Legs moderately covered with black hair; the hind coxæ about three times longer than wide. The size of the rufous markings on the thorax varies.

THE GROUP OF *I. durbanensis*.

Black, the mesonotum, scutellum, and pleuræ marked with blood-red marks; wings black, with ochraceous stigma; abdomen strongly striated; the keel on second segment reaching to the apex, striated and triangularly dilated at the base.

IPHIAULAX DURBANENSIS, sp. nov.

Deep black, shining, a broad line on the sides of the mesonotum at the tegulæ, scutellum and post-scutellum, the mesopleuræ, except for an oblique mark on the upper basal edge, and the mesosternum bright, sealing-wax red; wings uniformly dark fuscous, except for a small hyaline cloud at the base of the first cubital cellule; basal two-thirds of the stigma chrome-yellow. ♀.

Length 12 mm.; terebra 7 mm.

Natal. Durban.

Basal five segments of abdomen strongly, sharply longitudinally striated; the furrows on the sides of first segment wide and smooth, except at the base, where, on the inner side, there are some short striæ; the centre has a stout keel, with some irregular transverse keels on either side; the second segment with a stout keel reaching to the apex; the base longish, triangularly dilated and longitudinally striated; the lateral depression somewhat pyriform; the wide part at the apex, which is rounded; on the inner side it is bordered by a stout curved keel; it is almost smooth at the base, the rest irregularly striated; on the central part are two oblique keels running from the inner side of the base to the apex, where there are, on the inner side, two or three keels. Sutureform articulation wide, deep, irregularly crenulated; the following two furrows are wide, stoutly, irregularly crenulated. The second cubital cellule is about two and a half times longer than wide; the third abscissa of the radius is slightly but distinctly longer than the following two united. Head thickly, the thorax above sparsely covered with long black hair. Face rugose, the face transversely striated. Palpi black.

THE GROUP OF *I. levissimus*.

Rufous; the top of the head and marks on mesonotum black; the wings dark fuscous; the base and middle of both with hyaline clouds. Abdomen longish, smooth, shining, impunctate; the keel on second segment long, gradually narrowed to a projecting point at the apex. There are no transverse furrows on the third and fourth segments; but distinct oblique lateral ones at the base; the sutureform articulation and its lateral branch narrow, smooth.

IPHIAULAX LEVISSIMUS, sp. nov.

Dark rufo-testaceous; the antennæ, front, vertex, a line on the middle lobe of mesonotum, narrowed towards the apex, twice longer than the width at the base, a line on the lateral lobes, extending from the base to the apex, an irregularly oval mark on the upper part of the apex of the mesonotum, mesosternum and the apex of the hind tibiæ, black. Wings fuscous, the base to the stigma largely, the first cubital cellule and a cloud in front of the recurrent nervure, yellowish hyaline, the stigma to near the apex ochraceous. ♀.

Length 15 mm.; terebra 11 mm.

Cape Colony. Hex River; Worcester Distr. Also in Col. Cameron.

Face strongly punctured, sparsely covered with longish black hair. Malar furrow distinct. Palpi dark testaceous. Thorax smooth; the middle lobe of mesonotum not much raised; it is flatter than the scutellum. Median segment smooth. Abdomen with the furrows smooth, neither punctured, nor striated; the furrows on the basal

three segments deep, wide ; the keel on the second reaches to the base of the apical fourth, becoming gradually narrowed from the base to the apex.

A specimen in my collection is only 12 mm. in length, and the hyaline clouds on both wings are indistinct, being suffused with fuscous.

THE GROUP OF *I. basimacula*.

Black ; the abdomen red, short, broad, closely rugosely punctured, with deep, wide striated furrows on all the segments ; there is no distinct area on the base of the second segment.

IPHIAULAX BASIMACULA, Cam.

Records of the Albany Museum, i., 150.

Dunbrody. (Rev. J. A. O'Neil.)

THE GROUP OF *Iphtiaulax meridionalis*.

Red ; the head, marks on thorax, and legs black ; the wings dark fuscous, the costa and stigma orange. The second segment of the abdomen rugose or striated.

The black legs distinguishes this group from the *pictus* section, the reddish thorax from the *basimacula* one.

IPHIAULAX MERIDIONALIS, sp. nov.

Red ; the antennæ, head, mandibles, palpi, pro- and mesosternum, three large marks of almost equal length, the basal wider, roundly narrowed towards the apex on mesonotum, a mark on the mesopleuræ, tegulæ and legs, black. Wings dark fuscous, the stigma red. ♀.

Length 11 mm. ; terebra 8 mm.

Cape Colony. Worcester Distr.

Head and thorax smooth ; the abdomen with the centre of the first and the second strongly, longitudinally striated ; the basal two transverse furrows wide, deep, strongly crenulated ; the other basal and apical segments smooth. Antennal scape of equal width, three times longer than wide. Temples nearly as long as the eyes, rounded behind. Apical abscissa of radius longer than the basal two united ; the recurrent nervure is received in the apex of the first cubital cellule, which has an oblique narrow hyaline cloud.

There is no defined area or keel on the base of the second segment, which is raised somewhat broadly and striated closely longitudinally ; the lateral raised tubercles are much wider than long, becoming

narrowed from the outer to the inner side; the oblique depression bears some stout keels; the second and third segments are blackish in the middle.

* *IPHIAULAX MEDIATOR*, sp. nov.

Length 7 mm.; terebra 2 mm.

Transvaal.

This species is identical in colouration with the foregoing; the two may be (apart from the great difference in size) separated thus:—

Ovipositor longer than the abdomen; the keel on second abdominal segment not clearly separated; recurrent nervure not interstitial *meridionalis*.
 Ovipositor not half the length of the abdomen, the area on second abdominal segment distinct, longish, formed of three stout striæ, the recurrent nervure interstitial *mediator*.

The sides of the petiole at the apex, the second segment and the base of the third, including the suturiform articulation, are black; the basal two-thirds of the stigma are pale orange, face thickly covered with long black hair; there are two irregular orange spots on the lower part of the outer orbits. Face opaque, shagreened. Hair on black palpi pale.

THE GROUP OF *I. coccineomaculatus*, Cam.

This group differs from the *pictus* section in having the abdomen longer and narrower, clearly longer than the head and thorax united and not much wider than the latter; and the head and body, instead of being red, slightly spotted with black, is black spotted with vermillion. Only the basal two segments of the abdomen are striated, the part beyond the suturiform articulation being smooth; the furrows are crenulated, but not strongly. Wings smoky, with vermillion costa and stigma.

IPHIAULAX COCCINEOMACULATUS, sp. nov.

Black, the oral region, a short line on the inner orbits, opposite the antennæ, a short, narrower one on the outer side of the malar space along the eyes, pronotum and propleuræ, the apex of the middle lobe of the mesonotum, tegulæ, scutellums, the space at their sides, a narrow line on the base of the metanotum, the base of mesopleuræ, its lower part irregularly to beyond the middle, the greater part of the first and the sides of the others irregularly, scarlet-red; legs scarlet-red; the hind tarsi fuscous. Wings smoky fuscous, darker towards the apex; the costal cellule, the first cubital cellule for the greater part and a small cloud below its apex, hyaline,

slightly suffused with fuscous; the base, and the basal half of the hind wings in front hyaline. ♀.

Length 11 mm.; terebra $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Cape Colony. Hex River; Worcester Distr.

Head smooth, face sparsely covered with black hair; palpi black, the apical three joints of the maxillary rufous. Centre of middle lobe of first abdominal segment stoutly longitudinally striated; the second segment and the wide suturiform articulation stoutly longitudinally striated; the basal furrows on the third and fourth segments are widely crenulated, those on their apex smooth. On the middle of the second segment is a distinct keel, which reaches to the apex; its apex narrowly dilated and striated: the lateral depressions wide, shallow. Hind coxæ broadly black at the base above. Recurrent nervure interstitial; the costa and stigma scarlet-red; the other nervures black.

THE GROUP OF *I. pictus*, Bé.

Vermilion-red, either entirely or with the head and thorax spotted with black; the abdomen ovate, not much longer than the thorax, the basal two to four segments closely, strongly longitudinally striated; the area on base of second segment not clearly defined, only indicated by stronger striæ. Wings dark fuscous, with or without some small hyaline clouds; the costa and stigma bright vermilion-red.

This is an easily recognised group from the bright red colour of the entire body. The limit of the species is not well defined from the great variation in the amount of black on the head, thorax, and abdomen. The bright vermilion colour with some of the forms shows an approach to red, testaceous or ferruginous. With the material at my command at present I am unable to define properly the limits of some of the species. The sculpture of the abdomen appears to vary in its strength. Whether the group consists of numerous species or of one protean species of great variability is a point in regard to which I can come to no definite conclusion from the somewhat limited material at my disposal.

IPHIAULAX PICTUS, Bé.

In the collection are a good many specimens which agree with the description of *I. pictus*, Bé. (Hymén., iv., 426), of *incisus*, Bé. (l.c. 427), *I. signatus*, Bé. (l.c. 430), and with *wahlbergi*, Holm. In the typical *pictus* the head is black, except round the mouth; others have the face without black, the upper part of the head black; and still others have only the middle of the front and vertex black.

The mesothorax may be entirely black, or with three separated marks; the pleuræ may be immaculate, with one or two small dots, or largely marked with black, especially behind. The metanotum may be immaculate, or slightly or largely marked with black. In one ♂ the metanotum is black except for a narrow line in the centre, the metapleuræ being entirely black; in most examples the mesosternum is black. In one or two specimens (probably *coccineus*, Bé.) the thorax is entirely immaculate. The abdomen may be entirely longitudinally striated, or the basal three segments only; the former character being that of *wahlbergi*; the latter of *pictus*. As a matter of fact so much variation is shown in the strength of the striation that it does not appear to afford a trustworthy specific character; so, too, there may be a distinct area on the base of the second abdominal segment formed of raised striæ, or there may be none. In the black-headed specimens there is a narrow, more or less interrupted rufous band round the eyes.

The species is in the collection from Rhodesia to the Cape.

* *IPHIAULAX VARIPALPIS*, sp. nov.

Vermilion-red; the antennæ, apex of mandibles, of maxillæ, labial palpi, sides of prosternum, the middle of front, vertex and occiput broadly, the mark obliquely narrowed from the ocelli to the end of the vertex, that on the occiput narrow above, gradually widened below. Wings dark fuscous, the costa and stigma red; the usual hyaline cloud in the first cubital cellule and below it outside the recurrent nervure. Maxillary palpi pale testaceous-red. First abdominal segment with a long, stout central keel. ♂.

Length 10–11 mm.

Transvaal.

Face and oral region covered with black hair. Apical slope of clypeus yellow. Centre of first and the second abdominal segment strongly closely striated, the third not so strongly and more irregularly striated; the fourth is obscurely shagreened at the base, the others smooth, shining; the lateral basal angles of the second segment are smooth, broader than long, not much widened on the outer side; there is no area on the base. Suturiform articulation wide, deep, crenulated; the second furrow is narrowed, almost interrupted in the middle; there is a similar furrow on the fourth segment. There are narrow, crenulated furrows on the apices of the third, fourth, and fifth segments. The transverse furrows do not bifurcate distinctly at the sides. Lateral basal area of the sides

of the second abdominal segment not much widened on outer side, where they are bordered by some stout striæ which extend from the area to the outer edge, without a furrow between.

This species is closely related to *I. rhodesianus*; the two may be separated thus:—

The black mark on the vertex not narrowed behind, that on occiput wide above; lateral area on base of second abdominal segment triangular, gradually widened from the inner to the outer side; suturiform articulation bifurcating at the side, the two branches enclosing a triangular raised area; labial palpi testaceous	<i>rhodesianus</i> .
The black mark on the vertex narrowed behind, on the occiput narrowed above; lateral area on base of second abdominal segment not much dilated on the outer side, not triangular; suturiform articulation not distinctly bifurcating at the sides; the basal branch smooth, indistinct, the raised area not very clearly defined; labial palpi black	<i>varipalpis</i> .

The middle segments of the abdomen are blackish.

What I make out to be *I. coccineus*, Bé., has similarly coloured palpi and body colouration; it has the mark on the vertex somewhat narrowed behind but not to a point, that on the occiput is not narrowed above; the smooth, lateral raised area on the sides of the second segment is more gradually, distinctly widened from the inner to the outer side, the centre of the first abdominal segment has only four keels of equal strength; there not being a longer and stouter central keel as in *I. varipalpis*.

* *IPHIAULAX TANYCERAS*, sp. nov.

Bright vermilion-red; the antennæ, head, greater part of mesonotum, mesosternum, hinder part of mesopleuræ black; wings dark fuscous, the costa and stigma red. Antennæ long, almost twice the length of the body; the scape twice longer than wide, covered below with pale hairs. Basal two segments of abdomen strongly, irregularly striated; the third closely, irregularly reticulated; the fourth and fifth irregularly, closely rugose; the furrows wide, deep, crenulated; the lateral angles on the second and fourth smooth, shining; there are deep, crenulated furrows on the apices of the third and fourth; the sides of the fifth are broadly roundly dilated. There is a distinct, striated keel on the basal half of the second segment; it becomes gradually narrowed towards the apex. Malar space and parapsidal furrows red. Hind tarsi blackish. ♂.

Length 10 mm.

Cape.

* *IPHIAULAX VARITINCTUS*, sp. nov.

Vermilion-red; the abdomen largely suffused with dull yellow, the red showing only in patches; the antennæ, front, vertex, and occiput black. Wings fuscous, with the usual hyaline spots below the stigma; the costa and stigma red; hind tarsi black; the tibiæ and tarsi are paler than the femora. ♀.

Length 12 mm.; terebra 5 mm.

Cape.

Antennæ longer than the body; the scape oval, twice longer than it is wide in the middle, densely pilose. Face smooth, sparsely haired, black in the middle; the inner orbits are narrowly lined with red; the black from the vertex extends, except close to the eyes, to the middle of the eyes. The middle of the first abdominal segments, the second, and the third to near the apex, and the transverse furrows are closely, strongly striated; the furrows on the apices of the third, fourth, and fifth are narrow, distinct, and obscurely crenulated. Palpi black.

Comes close to *I. pictus*, Bé.; that may be known by the black face, by the outer orbits being broadly black throughout, rufous, not black palpi and finely punctured—not smooth—apical segments of the abdomen, and by the paler, lead-coloured abdomen. In the latter respect it resembles *I. rubrinervis*; that species has the eye orbits widely red, the mesonotum with three large black marks, and the pleuræ are for the greater part black.

IPHIAULAX DECORUS, sp. nov.

Red; the antennæ, apex of mandibles, head, except for a spot opposite the antennæ, two spots on the hind orbits, lower part of prothorax, mesopleuræ, except the part above the oblique furrow below the tegulæ, the lower part of the base, continued on to the edge of the sternum, the median segment, three large marks on the mesonotum and a large mark on the base of the hinder coxæ, black. Wings smoky, the costal cellule, second cubital cellule, and a cloud on the outer side of the recurrent nervure more hyaline in tint; the costa and stigma, except at the apex, red; the nervures black. ♀ and ♂.

Length 6-7 mm.; terebra slightly over 1 mm.

Cape Colony. Hex River; Worcester Distr.

Centre of first abdominal segment stoutly striated; the second to the suturiform articulation more finely and closely striated; the

centre raised, broad, not forming an area or a keel; the raised sides forming a smooth, elongated triangle, the broad end on the outer side; suturiform articulation wide, deep, the apical branch almost smooth; there are wide smooth furrows, separated in the centre, on the apices of the third and fourth segments; that on the third with a few scattered keels. Recurrent nervure interstitial; the third abscissa of the radius longer than the basal two united.

This seems to be a good species. It is distinctly smaller than the others, has paler wings, and the median segment is entirely black, the meso- and propleuræ being also more largely black.

IPHIAULAX DODSI, sp. nov.

Vermilion-red; the oral region and mandibles pale yellow; the palpi yellowish testaceous; the antennæ, tips of mandibles, the middle of front, vertex, and occiput broadly black; the mark slightly narrowed below; a broad black line on the sides of the prosternum. Antennæ black, longer than the body; the scape twice longer than wide. Wings uniformly dark fuscous, the costa and stigma coloured like the body. ♀.

Length 10 mm.; terebra 4 mm.

Southern Rhodesia. Sebakwe.

Palpi pale rufous, paler towards the apex and covered with white pubescence. Raised central part of first abdominal segment strongly sharply striated; the lateral furrow with three stout transverse keels at the base; the second segment strongly, sharply striated; the lateral basal furrows deep; the lateral area large, triangular, smooth, pilose; the third segment closely, longitudinally rugosely punctured, the fourth similarly, but not so strongly punctured; the fifth irregularly, not very strongly punctured in the centre; its sides and the other segments smooth; the first furrow is deep, wide, strongly striated; the second narrower, not so strongly striated; there is a narrow, deep, not very closely crenulated furrow on the apex of the third, fourth, and fifth segments; these are tinged with yellow; there is no raised area on the base of the second segment.

Resembles *I. varipalpis*; that species has the third and fourth abdominal segments impunctate.

* *IPHIAULAX LATIVENTRIS*, sp. nov.

Rufous, a large mark on the centre of the vertex and front, narrowed below, one slightly narrower on the centre of the occiput and

the antennæ, black; wings dark fuscous, the costa and stigma, except at the apex, orange. Palpi yellowish testaceous. ♀.

Length 12 mm.; terebra 5 mm.

Transvaal.

Antennæ longer than the body; the scape more than twice longer than wide. Face thickly covered with white hair. Tips of mandibles black. Dorsal surface of abdomen strongly, longitudinally striated from the first to the sixth segments; the centre of the second segment is roundly raised at the base; the sides are depressed, the depressions not forming a furrow; the transverse furrows are wide, deep, and clearly defined; the oblique apical furrow on the third is wide, deep, longish. The abdomen is not much longer than the thorax and is distinctly wider than it; there are no transverse furrows on the apices of the segments, they all, except the sixth, being striated to the end. Wings large; uniformly coloured, except for the usual hyaline cloud in the first cubital cellule and along the outer edge of the recurrent nervure.

The breast is irregularly marked with black.

What I make out to be *I. coccineus*, Bé., has broad red eye orbits as in the present species; it is a much more slenderly built species and has the fourth and following abdominal segments smooth. *I. pictus*, Bé., has a narrower and longer abdomen; the eye orbits have only a narrow interrupted red line, and the apices of the abdominal segments have narrow but distinct transverse furrows; the basal furrows are not so deep and the upper outer orbits are broadly black. The colour of the present species is different from what it is in the others; it is not vermilion bright red, but duller, more red-brick coloured; the ovipositor, too, is longer—as long as the abdomen, fully longer than in *varitinctis* or *whitei*.

THE GROUP OF *Iphiaulax calvinie*.

Yellowish or rufous testaceous, the head more or less and the hind tibiæ and tarsi black; wings fuscous, the basal half of the stigma yellowish ochraceous. Thorax long, the mesonotum and scutellum flat, the latter not much raised above the former; the parapsidal furrows obsolete; metanotum flat, longish, not sloped at the apex, which is on a level with the base of the abdomen. Abdomen closely striated, the furrows not deep; a distinct oblique one on the sides of the second, it reaching to the apex or to the middle only.

This group shows an approach to the genus *Platybracon*, as is shown by the flat thorax and by there being a transverse keel or ridge below the antennæ.

Head, except the oral region and the hinder part of the malar space, black; the furrows on the second abdominal segment narrow, clearly defined, extending from the base to the apex, straight, oblique, ovipositor 6 mm. long *erythrostomus*.
 Head with the sides of the front and the greater part of the vertex yellow; the furrows on the second abdominal segment wide, curved, not reaching to the apex of the segment; ovipositor 8 mm. *calvinæ*.

IPHIAULAX CALVINÆ, sp. nov.

Yellowish-red; the antennæ, front, ocellar region, the mark produced behind on to the middle of the vertex and gradually narrowed to a point, and the hind tibiæ and tarsi, black; wings fuscous, except for the usual hyaline spot on the first cubital cellule, the nervures, costa, and apex of stigma black, the basal half of stigma ochraceous. ♀.

Length 10 mm.; terebra 8 mm.

Cape Colony. Calvinia.

Thorax flat above, almost on one level, the middle lobe not clearly separated; apex of metanotum closely striated in the middle; the rest of thorax smooth, impunctate; the metanotum covered with long black hair. Pleural furrow, shallow, indistinct. Abdominal segments closely, rugosely, longitudinally striated; the suturiform articulation wide, deep, crenulated; it has no oblique branch on the sides, but there is a broad, deep, curved one on the sides of the second segment at the base; these are bordered on the outer side with curved striæ; the outer side, at the base, is smooth. Radial cellule long, narrow; the apical abscissa of the radius longer than the basal two united.

This species differs from the normal species of *Iphiaulax* in having the thorax above flat.

* IPHIAULAX ERYTHROSTOMUS, sp. nov.

Closely allied in colouration (except that the head is black above the clypeus) and having also a flat upper part of thorax, is a Cape species in my collection; the size is the same, and the abdominal segments are closely, longitudinally striated.

Length 10 mm.; ovipositor 6 mm.

Face with a large depression, longer than wide, in the centre; it is stoutly longitudinally striated; the part above it, below the antennæ, forms a stout transverse border; the lower sides of the depression are rounded at the sides; the top is transverse. Palpi

black, covered with white hair. The striation on the abdomen is sharp and strong on the basal segments, becoming weaker towards the apical. Sutureform articulation deep, crenulated; its lateral furrows wide, shallow, striated; the furrow on the base of the fourth segment is deep, crenulated, and does not reach to the sides. Palpi dark fuscous. Oral region, malar space and mandibles, except at the apex, red.

THE GROUP OF *I. rhodesianus*, Cam.

Yellowish testaceous, the abdomen slightly spotted with red; the upper part of the head for the greater part black. Abdomen short, ovate, the basal segment with a keel in the middle of the apex; the second and the transverse furrows striated; the apical and basal furrows are distinct, crenulated; there is no distinct area on the base of the second segment. Wings fuscous hyaline, the costa and stigma pale yellow, the nervures darker coloured.

Apart from the difference in colour—the body, costa and stigma pale yellow, instead of vermilion-red—this group does not differ from that of *Coccineus*.

IPHIAULAX RHODESIANUS, sp. nov.

Dark yellow, tinged with rufous, the antennæ, the middle of the front broadly and of the vertex still more broadly, black; wings hyaline, suffused with yellow at the basal half, with fuscous at the apex; the costa and stigma pale yellow; the nervures darker. ♀.

Length 8 mm.; terebra 3 mm.

Southern Rhodesia. Sebakwe.

In fresh specimens the colour may be testaceous. Head and thorax smooth; the face covered with black hair. Tips of mandibles black. Palpi pale testaceous. Malar furrow wide. Abdomen ovate, as long as the thorax. First abdominal segment smooth; the lateral depression wide; the raised central part keeled down the middle; the second segment closely, strongly longitudinally striated; the lateral plate wider than long, smooth, transverse at the base, irregularly rounded at the apex; the raised part, outside it and the depressions smooth. Sutureform articulation wide, deep, stoutly striated; the apical lateral branch narrow, crenulated; there is a narrow, transverse, crenulated furrow on the apex of the segment; there is a distinct crenulated furrow on the base of the fourth segment and a narrower, obscurely crenulated one on the apices of the fourth and fifth. The apex of the third is aciculated-striated; the other segments are smooth. The recurrent nervure is interstitial.

THE GROUP OF *I. 12-fasciatus*, Cam.

Rufous, the head, mesonotum and marks on the pleuræ black. Wings fuscous, with numerous hyaline spots. Abdomen twice the length of the thorax; the second and third segments stoutly striated; the area on the second segment large, triangular, with a keel which reaches to the apex of the segment; it is obscurely striated. Ovipositor longer than the body.

I. capensis, Cam., might form another group, differing from the above in the thorax having no black; the wings with only the usual fasciæ along the transverse cubital nervures, the abdomen strongly closely striated, with the area on second segment strongly closely striated and bordered by a band of oblique striæ.

IPHIAULAX 12-FASCIATUS, Cam.

Rec. Alb. Museum, i. 154.

One ♂ from Dunbrody (O'Neil).

It does not differ from the ♀.

THE GROUP OF *I. trichiosomus*.

Rufo-luteous, with black head; wings fuscous, the base broadly yellowish hyaline. Abdomen including the furrows smooth; no area on the second segment, the middle at the base not in any way separated from the sides; the abdomen broad, ovate, not much longer than the thorax. Parapsidal furrows not indicated.

This group is easily separated from those of *robustus* and *xanthostomus* by the more reddish colour and, more particularly, by the very smooth abdomen. It agrees with them in the transverse median nervure not being interstitial.

IPHIAULAX TRICHIOSOMUS, sp. nov.

Luteous, the antennæ, head, apex of hind tibiæ, hind tarsi, and mandibles, black; the palpi stout, dark testaceous, pilose; wings yellowish hyaline to the lower part of the transverse basal nervure; dark fuscous beyond; the stigma reddish luteous, black at the apex. Body and legs thickly covered with white pubescence; the hair on the face and oral region long and black. ♀.

Length 11 mm.; terebra 4 mm.

Cape Colony. No exact locality.

Abdomen smooth and shining, neither punctured nor striated. The second segment widely, obliquely depressed at the base; the suturiform articulation narrow in the middle, widened laterally; there are narrow, smooth furrows on the base and apex of the fourth

and fifth segments and on the apex of the third. Front with a deep, narrow furrow. The transverse median nervure is not quite interstitial, being received very slightly beyond the transverse median; the recurrent nervure is received close to the apex of the first cubital cellule; the third abscissa of radius is curved roundly towards the costa, and is longer than the basal two united.

The position of the transverse median nervure shows an approach to the *Exothecini*. There is no keel or area on the second abdominal segment.

THE GROUP OF *I. xanthostomus*.

Luteous, the greater part of the head black, the mesonotum marked with black. Wings large, the base narrowly yellow; the middle with small hyaline clouds, stigma luteous; the hind tarsi and apex of hind tibiae broadly black. First abdominal segment striated, the others closely longitudinally rugosely punctured; a small smooth, triangular longish area on the base of the second segment.

The type of this group differs from *robustus* in having the abdomen shorter and closely punctured, not striated, and the transverse median nervure is interstitial.

IPHIAULAX XANTHOSTOMUS, sp. nov.

Luteous, the head, except the malar space and the oral region, the mesonotum except the apex broadly in the centre, from shortly behind the middle, a mark, longer than wide, on the middle of the prosternum, the apex of the hind tibiae and the hind tarsi, black. Wings dark fuscous, the basal fourth yellowish hyaline; the stigma, except at the apex, orange-yellow; an irregular hyaline cloud in the first cubital cellule, a triangular one below the base of the second and one bordering both sides of the second transverse cubital nervure; the hind wings similarly coloured.

Length 13 mm.; terebra 6 mm.

Cape Colony. King William's Town Distr.; St. Mathew's.

Antennal scape thick, oval, about twice longer than wide. Face covered with black pubescence above, below with shorter pale pile. Mandibles testaceous, black at the apex. All the abdominal segments closely, strongly longitudinally striated; the striae in the centre golden; suturiform articulation wide (as is also the apical lateral branch), stoutly crenulated; there is a similar furrow on the third; the sides of both segments behind the furrows smooth; the plate on the second segment is small, smooth, longer than wide at the base, gradually narrowed towards the apex; the fourth and fifth segments have wide crenulated furrows on the apex; the apical edge of the

furrow on the fifth is curled up; the furrow on the sides of the second segment is deep, of equal width, and reaches to the base of the apical third of the segment.

The wings are larger and longer than usual.

THE GROUP OF *I. robustus*.

Luteous, the hind tibiæ and tarsi black; wings fuscous, the base yellowish hyaline, the dark apical part with hyaline clouds; the basal four or five segments of the abdomen closely, finely striated; there is no distinct area on the base of the second segment; the lateral furrows distinct, crenulated. The abdomen is longish, distinctly longer than the head and thorax united.

This group shows an approach to the *Exothecini*, the transverse median nervure being received shortly beyond the transverse basal. In coloration also they approach the species of *Exothecus* from South Africa. Our two species may be separated thus:—

Head black, the fifth abdominal segment punctured, ovipositor longer than the abdomen	<i>robustus</i> .
Head luteous, the fifth abdominal segment impunctate; ovipositor shorter than the abdomen	<i>mimeticus</i> .

IPHIAULAX ? ROBUSTUS, sp. nov.

Luteous, the antennæ, head, except the oral region, and the hind tibiæ and tarsi black; wings yellowish hyaline to the transverse basal and transverse median nervures; dark fuscous beyond, with a hyaline cloud in the first cubital cellule, a small one below the first transverse cubital nervure, one on either side of the second transverse cubital, extending below into the discoidal as an irregular, somewhat pyriform, slightly oblique cloud. ♀.

Length 17 mm.; terebra 13 mm.

Natal. Durban.

Antennal scape about twice longer than the width at the apex, covered with longish black hair below. First abdominal segment with a distinct furrow down the centre; the apex smooth, with a strongly striated band behind the smooth part; the second and third segments are strongly closely striated, except on the basal lateral area; the fourth and fifth are smooth at the base behind the furrows, the rest closely striated; the suturiform articulation deep, with a longish lateral branch; there are wide crenulated furrows on the base and apex of the following two segments, and on the base of the sixth. Apical abscissa of radius as long as the second and one-fourth of the first; the second cubital cellule more than twice longer than wide the recurrent nervure is received about one-third of the length

of the first transverse cubital nervure in front. The transverse median nervure is not quite interstitial, being received shortly beyond the transverse basal; showing an approach to the *Exothecini*. Hypopygium large, cultriform, projecting beyond the apex of the last dorsal segment.

* *IPHIAULAX MIMETICUS*, sp. nov.

Luteous, the antennæ, hind tibiæ and tarsi, black; wings blackish fuscous; the base to the length of the transverse cubital nervure from the stigma yellowish hyaline, the hind wings to the commencement of the cubitus; basal half of stigma ochraceous. ♀.

Length 15 mm.; terebra 5 mm.

Transvaal.

Head and thorax smooth and shining. The central area of the first abdominal segment from the top of the basal slope strongly striated, with a stouter keel down the middle; the base and sides smooth; the second, third, and basal half of the fourth segment closely longitudinally striated, the apices of the second and third with a narrow smooth border; suturiform articulation deep, crenulated; the furrow on the base of the third is narrower and crenulated; there are crenulated furrows on the apices of the third and fourth segments. There is a narrow hyaline cloud below the base of the stigma, a small irregular one below the first transverse cubital nervure and one on either side of the second; the line narrowed in front and broadest on the outer side. Antennal scape three times longer than wide. The second cubital cellule is about three times longer than wide and longer than the third; the transverse median nervure is not quite interstitial, it being received shortly beyond the transverse basal.

There is no distinct area or keel on the base of the second abdominal segment; only a small, wider than long smooth space in the middle.

BRACON, Fabr.

* *BRACON ? DIFFICILIS*, sp. nov.

Rufo-testaceous, the ocellar region largely, antennæ, tips of mandibles, the greater part of the lobes of the mesonotum, scutellum, an obscure mark on the base of the metanotum, the greater part of the first abdominal segment, a broad band down the centre of the second, extending from the base to near the apex, the mark slightly, gradually narrowed from the base and rounded at the apex, two irregular large marks in the centre of the third, two large marks on the fourth,

two broader ones on the fifth, both narrowed on the outer side at the apex; and the mesosternum broadly, black. Wings hyaline, the stigma and nervures black. ♂.

Length 7 mm.

Cape.

Face closely, distinctly punctured; its centre furrowed above, the apex with a triangular depression; the rest of the head, pro- and mesothorax smooth. Metanotum closely finely rugose; the pleuræ distinctly, closely punctured; the base of the metanotum is smoother, more shining. Abdomen long, slender, of equal width; its first segment closely, irregularly longitudinally striated, the striæ interlacing and forming almost reticulations at the apex, the second to fifth segments closely longitudinally striated, the striæ becoming gradually weaker; the second has a longitudinal keel down the centre, this keel being bordered at the base by oblique striæ; the sixth segment is as long as the preceding. There is a curved crenulated furrow on the base of the second segment at the sides; there is a narrow keel, not dilated at the base, down the centre; there are crenulated furrows at the base of the third, fourth, and fifth segments; the apical branch of the suturiform articulation is short, indistinct.

The form of the abdomen is different from what it is in the typical *Bracon* or *Iphiaulax*, it being longer, more slender and of more uniform thickness. The furrows are deeper than in *Bracon*, but not quite as in *Iphiaulax*.

VIPIO, Latr.

This genus is well represented in the collection. The following table is given as an aid to the determination of the species:—

- 1 (6). Mesonotum immaculate.
- 2 (3). Abdomen smooth, impunctate, pleuræ maculate with black *trimaculatus*.
- 3 (2). Abdomen closely punctured, pleuræ immaculate.
- 4 (5). Apex of mesonotum strongly punctured in the middle. . . *stictonotus*.
- 5 (4). Apex of mesonotum not punctured in the middle. . . *natalensis*.
- 6 (1). Mesonotum maculate with black.
- 7 (10). Apex of abdomen black.
- 8 (9). Wings lacteous-hyaline, smoky at the apex; the stigma pale yellow *pallidinervis*.
- 9 (8). Wings uniformly fuscous, the stigma testaceous, the nervures black *fumipennis*.
- 10 (17). Apex of abdomen not black.
- 11 (16). Hinder tibiæ black.

- 12 (13). Pleuræ maculate with black, metanotum furrowed down the middle; occiput with two black marks .. *maculiceps*.
 13 (12). Pleuræ not maculate.
 14 (15). Black on vertex continued to a transverse mark on occiput, metanotum striated *nigripalpis*.
 15 (14). Black on vertex isolated, occiput immaculate, metanotum smooth *5-maculatus*.
 16 (11). Hind tibiæ not black.
 17 (18). Wings light-smoky fuscous, the nervures and stigma pale yellow *tinctipennis*.
 18 (17). Wings uniformly dark fuscous.
 19 (20). Head immaculate, the coxæ and trochanters black .. *longicaudis*.
 20 (19). Head maculate.
 21 (22). Abdomen smooth, the second to fourth segments with two foveæ *sexfoveatus*.
 22 (21). Abdomen closely punctured, the segments not foveate.
 23 (24). Slender, 8 mm., the ovipositor not twice the length of the body, the occiput with a broad black mark, the mesopleuræ with a curved black line at the middle, at the apex united to the black on the breast, the hind trochanters black; the keel on centre of basal half of metanotum weak.. .. . *spilocephalus*.
 24 (23). Stout, at least 12 mm., occiput immaculate, the ovipositor three times longer than the body, mesopleuræ immaculate; the hind trochanters immaculate; the keel on metanotum stout.. .. . *nigronotatus*, Bé.

V. nigronotatus, Bé., is in the collection from Stellenbosch. Of the species with a long ovipositor I have described, it comes nearest to *V. longicaudis*, which may be known from it by the immaculate head and black coxæ and trochanters. The more yellowish colour of the body and the lighter coloured wings separate *V. tinctipennis* from it; *stictonotus* and *trimaculatus* are separated, *inter alia*, by the immaculate thorax.

VIPIO TRIMACULATUS, sp. nov.

Reddish luteous, flagellum of antennæ, mesosternum, and a mark, transverse below, roundly narrowed above, on the middle of the mesopleuræ, black; wings not very dark fuscous, the nervures, costa, and apex of stigma black, the rest of stigma reddish yellow; the apical abscissa of radius as long as the basal two united, the recurrent nervure received in the apex of the first cubital cellule. ♀.

Length 9–12 mm.; terebra 45 mm.

Cape Colony. Calvinia Distr.

Head smooth, shining; the hinder ocelli bordered behind by a deep curved furrow; the furrow running from them to the antennæ

wide and deep; malar space with a narrow furrow. Abdomen smooth, the second segment on the basal two-thirds irregularly wrinkled; suturiform articulation deep, crenulated, the curved lateral furrow is smooth; there is no distinct furrow on the third or following segments. Pleural furrow smooth; the parapsidal shallow, distinct on basal two-thirds of the mesonotum.

In the form of the abdomen this species forms a transition to *Bracon* s. str.

VIPIO TINCTIPENNIS, sp. nov.

Orange-luteous, the antennæ, a large mark longer than wide, the basal half obliquely narrowed to a point, a large mark, slightly gradually narrowed towards the apex, on the basal half of the middle lobe of the mesonotum, the greater part of the lateral lobes, the marks extending on to the base of the scutellum, the mesosternum and lower part of mesopleuræ, black. Wings fuscous hyaline, the greater part of the first cubital cellule and the part outside the recurrent nervure clear hyaline; the nervures fuscous, the basal two-thirds of the stigma whitish yellow. ♀.

Length 12 mm.; terebra 40 mm.

Cape Colony. Stellenbosch.

Face closely and strongly punctured and thickly covered with white pubescence; the sides of the front punctured, front and vertex smooth. Thorax impunctate, shining; base of metanotum depressed in the middle. Middle area of first abdominal segment transverse at the apex, gradually roundly narrowed to a point at the base; the lateral furrows with some irregular striæ. Second and third segments closely longitudinally punctured-reticulated; the triangular plate at the base lemon-yellow; suturiform articulation irregularly crenulated; its lateral branch roundly curved, obscurely crenulated; the apex of the segment raised, the sides roundly dilated; there is a distinct crenulated furrow on the base of the fourth segment; the apical segments smooth, tinged with lemon-yellow. Radial cellule short; the transverse median and recurrent nervures interstitial. The head and thorax thickly covered with white pubescence.

* *VIPIO PALLIDINERVIS*, sp. nov.

Rufo-testaceous, the face, orbits, and mandibles paler, more yellowish in tint; the four front legs yellowish, the hinder more rufous; a mark longer than broad, transverse at the base, roundly narrowed at the apex on middle lobe of mesonotum, a broad line on

the sides extending on to the base of the scutellum, mesosternum, fore coxæ below, the four hinder, the base of trochanters below and the fourth and following segments of the abdomen, black. Wings hyaline, tinged with yellow, their apex smoky; the stigma pale yellow, its base and nervures fuscous. Scape of antennæ blackish, the flagellum fuscous. Trophi testaceous; the labial palpi fuscous, testaceous at the base and apex. ♂.

Length 10 mm.

Cape Colony.

Head thickly covered with pale hair, smooth; the lower part of malar space punctured; indistinctly furrowed down the centre. Thorax smooth; the median segment thickly covered with white hair, weakly punctured. Middle of first abdominal segment closely covered with raised rugosities, some of them pitted; the second and third segments with similar rugosities, but more widely separated, especially on the third. Sutureform articulation wide, deep, crenulated; the apical segments thickly covered with white pubescence.

VIPIO MACULICEPS, sp. nov.

Red; the antennæ, trophi and palpi, ocelli, two large marks on the centre of the vertex, a mark, broader than long, rounded and narrowed behind, on the base of the central lobe of mesonotum, a broad line on the lateral, extending behind on to the sides of the scutellum, a broad line on the lower part of the propleuræ; a mark, broad at the base, gradually narrowed behind, on the middle of the mesopleuræ, the mesosternum, the mark extended on to the apex of the mesopleuræ, as a square projection; a large mark on the lower side of the coxæ and the four hind tibiæ and tarsi, black. Wings dark fuscous, the nervures and stigma black. ♀.

Length 9 mm.; ovipositor 10 mm.

Cape Colony. Malmesbury Distr.

Face closely and strongly punctured, the middle less strongly, more finely and irregularly. Malar furrow wide, shallow, finely punctured. Thorax shining, smooth; there is a short, deep, longitudinal furrow on the apex of the mesonotum; the part on either side of this is sparsely, weakly punctured. Base of metanotum smooth, the rest longitudinally striated and punctured; there is a distinct, moderately wide furrow down the middle. Apical half of metapleuræ aciculated, covered with long, black pubescence. Basal four segments of abdomen closely, longitudinally striated; the part on the sides behind the oblique furrows and the apices of the third and fourth segments narrowly, smooth.

VIPIO NIGRIPALPIS, sp. nov.

Length 8 mm.; terebra 8 mm. ♀.

Cape Colony. Cape Town.

This species resembles closely *V. maculiceps* in colouration, including the four black hind tibiæ and tarsi, the reddish body and blackish wings; but may be separated as follows:—

Pro- and mesopleuræ marked with black; the middle and base of mesonotum for the greater part red; the smooth, shining plate on the sides of the second abdominal segment wider than long	<i>maculiceps</i> , Cam.
Pro- and mesopleuræ immaculate, mesonotum, except the apex of middle lobe, black; the smooth, shining plate on the sides of the second abdominal segment longer than wide	<i>nigripalpis</i> , Cam.

Antennæ, trophi, palpi and mesosternum black; head and thorax smooth, the face covered with blackish hair. Middle of first abdominal segment closely, longitudinally striated, keeled down the centre; the depressed sides irregularly striated in the middle; the second, third, and fourth segments longitudinally rugosely punctured, the second more distinctly striated than the others; the plates at the sides of the second and third smooth, shining; the first longer than wide at the base, gradually narrowed to a point; the second as long as wide, the inner side roundly curved. Suturi-form articulation deep, crenulated; the furrows leading from it curved roundly, less strongly crenulated; the apices of the third and fourth segments raised, smooth, yellowish. The mark on the vertex is narrowed behind and is united to a larger transverse one on the top of the occiput.

VIPIO NATALENSIS, sp. nov.

Reddish luteous, the flagellum of antennæ black; wings dark fuscous, the base of stigma pale ochraceous, the costa and nervures black, the apical abscissa of radius as long as the basal two united; metanotum strongly, closely punctured, the punctures deep, round, clearly separated, furrowed down the middle, the furrow with stout, irregular keels. ♀.

Length 11 mm.; ovipositor 22 mm.

Natal. Maritzburg.

Face below the antennæ closely, but not strongly punctured, the rest of the head smooth and shining. Mesonotum shining, strongly, sparsely punctured; the parapsidal furrows complete but becoming

wider and shallower towards the apex. Pro- and mesopleuræ impunctate, the furrow on the latter smooth, wide; the metapleuræ strongly and closely punctured above, almost impunctate below. Basal three segments of abdomen strongly, closely, reticulated-punctured; the furrows bordering the centre of first wide and marked with some transverse keels; the suturiform articulation wide, deep, and strongly crenulated; the furrow on the third segment is narrow and smooth; the lateral depression on the base of second is wide, oblique; closely striated on the basal narrowed part, with some longitudinal furrows on the wider apical; the oblique furrows on the sides of the third is deeper, but not so wide and is more closely, strongly striated; the basal half of the fourth segment is closely punctured.

Characteristic of this and the following species is the strongly punctured metanotum.

VIPIO STICTONOTUS, sp. nov.

Rufous, the antennæ black; the breast infuscated; wings dark fuscous; the apical abscissa of radius as long as the basal two united; the apex of the mesonotum with a large, squarish, coarsely reticulated part in the centre; its middle with a keel down the centre; the rest, except the apex of the lateral lobes, sparsely punctured, as is also the scutellum. Metanotum closely, strongly punctured, and with a distinct furrow down the middle; the lower part of metapleuræ sparsely punctured. Basal four abdominal segments coarsely rugosely punctured, the punctures running into reticulations, the sides of the second and third segments at the base punctured; the furrows wide, deep, crenulated. Apical abscissa of radius slightly longer than the basal two united. Trophi testaceous; labial palpi black. ♀.

Length 10 mm.; terebra 20 mm.

Southern Rhodesia. Sebakwe.

This species closely resembles *V. natalensis*; it may be known by the black antennal scape, by the large reticulated space on the apex of the mesonotum, and by the much shorter prothorax.

VIPIO FUMIPENNIS, sp. nov.

Rufous, the basal half of the middle lobe of mesonotum, the greater part of lateral, mesosternum, the fourth and following segments of the abdomen, the coxæ and basal joint of trochanters,

black; the wings uniformly fuscous, the stigma, except the apex, ochraceous, the nervures black. ♂.

Length 11 mm.

Cape Colony. Stellenbosch.

Head and thorax smooth, the face sparsely covered with black, the metanotum more thickly with pale, hair. The greater part of maxillæ and labial palpi black; maxillary palpi black at base, the rest dark testaceous. Basal two segments of abdomen closely longitudinally striated; the furrows crenulated; the third with raised dots, the fourth similarly dotted, but more weakly; the others smooth, sparsely haired. Sutureform articulation broadly curved backwards in the middle, the sides obscurely crenulated.

I have in my collection an example of what is probably a variety of *funipennis* which has the maxillæ yellowish to near the apex, not black, yellow laterally at the base only as in the type; the black stripe on the mesonotum is not prolonged on to the middle of the scutellum along the sides. Another variety has the basal segments of the abdomen largely suffused with black.

VIPIO LONGICAUDIS, sp. nov.

Red; the antennæ, apex of mandibles, a large, squarish mark on the base of the middle lobe of the mesonotum, a broad line on the lateral lobes, extending from near its base to near the middle of the scutellum, the mesosternum, a narrow line below the middle of the propleuræ, the coxæ and basal joint of the trochanters, black; wings dark fuscous, the basal three-fourths of the stigma ochraceous. Palpi black. ♀.

Length 11 mm.; terebra 30 mm.

Cape Colony. Stellenbosch.

Face, front, and vertex sparsely covered with long black hair; smooth, the sides of the face and base of mandibles punctured. Malar space as long as the third and fourth antennal joints united; furrowed down the middle. Pro- and mesothorax smooth, shining; the base of the metanotum smooth, the rest punctured; the sides infuscated; the metapleuræ irregularly punctured; deeply, obliquely furrowed down the middle. Middle area of first abdominal segment rugosely punctured; the second closely, rugosely longitudinally striated; the third more weakly striated to near the apex; the fourth still more weakly to near the middle.

The apical joints of the maxillary palpi are testaceous towards the apex.

This species is closely allied to *V. nigronotatus*, B  .; the main differences between the two are these:—

Front and vertex largely black, the cox�� and trochanters not marked with black	<i>nigronotatus</i> .
Front and vertex immaculate; the cox�� and trochanters black	<i>longicandis</i> .

* *VIPIO SPILOCEPHALUS*, sp. nov.

Red; the antenn  , apex of mandibles, palpi, trophi, a broad band on the front and vertex, narrowed behind and continued on to the top of the vertex; there is a large transverse mark incised in the middle above on the latter, a triangular mark on the central lobe of the mesonotum, a broad line on the lateral, continued on to the scutellum to shortly beyond their middle, a line down the centre of the propleur  , a line, irregularly dilated at the base, above and below and continued to the apex, where it is united to a large black mark on the mesosternum, the under side of the cox   and the trochanters, black. Wings dark fuscous, the stigma and nervures black.   .

Length 8 mm.; terebra 12 mm.

Cape Colony.

Face sparsely punctured and covered with black hair. Pro- and mesothorax smooth, the breast covered with white hair. Median segment covered with long white hair; the metanotum irregularly punctured, the basal half furrowed. Basal three segments of the abdomen closely, irregularly striated; the fourth on the sides striated to the middle, on the centre to shortly beyond the middle. Apical abscissa of radius longer than the basal two united.

This species is closely related to *V. maculiceps*; the two may be distinguished thus:—

The mark on centre of vertex narrow, indistinct; the marks on the occiput separated; four hind tibi�� and tarsi black, apical abscissa of radius not longer than the basal two united	<i>maculiceps</i> .
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The mark on centre of vertex broad; the marks on occiput united; the hind legs not black; the apical abscissa of radius longer than the basal two united	<i>spilocephalus</i> .
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VIPIO QUINQUEMACULATUS, sp. nov.

Red; the antenn  , a broad band on the middle of the vertex and front, narrowed to a sharp point above, maxill   and palpi, apex of mandibles, a large mark on the middle lobe of mesonotum, narrowed towards the apex, but not to a point, it being transverse there and about one-fourth of the width at the base; the greater part of the

lateral lobes to the base of the scutellum, mesosternum, the basal joint of the trochanters below and the hind tibiæ and tarsi, black. Wings dark fuscous; the nervures and stigma black. ♀.

Length 12 mm.; ovipositor 8 mm.

Cape Colony. Spectakel; Namaqualand Distr.

Head and thorax smooth; the face closely, but not strongly punctured. Malar furrow not quite reaching to the apex, deep, rounded and gradually, but not much, widened towards the apex. Middle lobe of first abdominal segment stoutly, irregularly striated from near the base; the lateral lobes irregularly transversely striated; the second segment closely, longitudinally striated; the third segment closely, longitudinally striated to near the apex, inside the lateral furrows and largely marked with black; the fourth is obscurely striated in the middle at the base; both are marked with black at the base. The furrows are deep, crenulated.

The middle tarsi are blackish; the anterior infuscated.

VIPIO SEXFOVEATUS, sp. nov.

Red; the antennæ, occiput, front and vertex, three marks on the mesonotum, the basal shorter and broader, a mark below the apex of the fore wings and mesosternum, black. Wings fuscous, a hyaline cloud in the first cubital cellule; one outside the recurrent nervure, the greater part of the apical basal half of the hind wings and a longitudinal one at the stigma. Palpi testaceous, covered with white hair. Apex of mandibles black. ♂.

Length 10 mm.

Cape Colony. Neighbourhood of Cape Town.

Face closely, distinctly punctured, sparsely covered with black hair; a black keel below the antennæ; a smooth plate, dilated before the apex, narrowed above, below. Abdomen smooth, shining, impunctate; central area of first segment rounded at the apex, the basal half gradually narrowed; keel on second segment gradually narrowed from the base to the apex, it reaching to the base of the apical third; the lateral oblique furrows are deep; on either side of the apex of the keel is a fovea, longer than wide; there is a shorter, less distinct keel on the base of the following two segments, with a rounded fovea on either side. Legs immaculate, coloured like the body. Metanotum impunctate.

This species differs from the other Cape forms I have seen in the front and vertex being entirely black. Characteristic, too, are the six distinct foveæ on the back of the abdomen.

BACUMA, gen. nov.

Abdomen long, of uniform thickness to the penultimate segment, with eight distinct segments; the basal four longer than wide; the basal six closely, strongly rugosely punctured; the seventh and eighth segments large; the seventh longer than the sixth. Radial cellule long, reaching to the apex; transverse median nervure interstitial; the recurrent nervure received in the first cubital cellule; second cubital cellule below twice longer than wide. Mesonotum trilobate. A deep, obscurely crenulated furrow at the base of the scutellum. Legs long and slender; the hind tibiæ at least three times longer than thick; fore tarsi twice the length of the tibiæ.

There is a short, wider than long, smooth plate on the base of the second abdominal segment; the hypopygium is very large, broad; it commences at the base of the fifth segment. Occiput not margined. Eyes large, parallel; there is a distinct malar space. Calcaria minute; the claws are more prominent. Front excavated; a raised, furrowed keel down its centre. Antennal scape about four times longer than wide, of equal thickness throughout; the basal joints of flagellum of equal length. Anal nervure not interstitial.

In the table of Szépligeti (Gen. Insect. Braconidæ, 11) this genus would come in near *Syntomomelus* and *Coeloides*, with neither of which can it be confounded.

BACUMA MACULIVENTRIS, sp. nov.

Luteous, the apex of mandibles, antennæ, middle of front broadly, the greater part of vertex, the mesonotum, except for a large mark, longer than broad, its sides at the base slightly prolonged, on the apex in the middle, a mark on the basal joint of the hinder trochanters below; the hind femora except on the top and apex and the hind tibiæ and tarsi, four large marks on the ventral surface, cleft in the middle at the apex and the large cultriform hypopygium black, the black continued broadly along the sides of the segment behind. Wings dark fuscous; the basal half of stigma orange-yellow; a cloud runs from the orange part of the stigma, obliquely to the apex of the wing; there is a hyaline cloud near the apex of the median and submedian cellules, a small one at the base of the hind wings, and an oval one below the base of the cubitus. Face rugose, covered with long fulvous hair; the front and vertex shining. Thorax smooth, shining; there is an elongated tubercle on the base of the metanotum. Middle of first abdominal segment stoutly,

irregularly striated; the second and third closely, strongly, rugosely reticulated; the fourth and fifth longitudinally rugosely striated; the seventh and eighth smooth.

The middle of the front is finely closely punctured; there is a keel, margined on the top down the middle. First abscissa of the radius two-thirds of the length of the first transverse cubital nervure; the second half the length of the third; the second cubital cellule twice longer than wide; the recurrent nervure is received close to the apex of the first cubital cellule. Antennæ stout, shorter than the abdomen. Plate on second abdominal segment smooth, broader than long, narrowed to a sharp point.

Length 19 mm.; terebra 55 mm.

Southern Rhodesia. Sebakwe.

* *BACUMA FUMIPENNIS*, sp. nov.

Black, face, clypeus, malar space, base of mandibles broadly, upper inner orbits narrowly, the greater part of prothorax, base of metanotum narrowly, its apex in the centre broadly, a streak along the edge of the mesosternum, the basal four abdominal segments, a narrow line on the apex of the fifth and the apical one, rufo-testaceous; antennæ fuscous towards the apex; wings smoky; the first cubital cellule and the apex, before and behind, more hyaline; costa, nervures and apical half of stigma blackish; the basal half of stigma pale ochraceous. ♀.

Length 11 mm.; terebra 15 mm.

Cape Colony.

Face closely, irregularly reticulated, covered with black hair; there is a narrow black streak down the middle; the rest of the head smooth and shining, as is also the thorax. Parapsidal furrows distinct. First abdominal segment smooth, the apex of middle lobe laterally irregularly striated; the second, third, and fourth segments are coarsely, irregularly punctured-reticulated; the fifth and sixth are similarly, but more weakly, punctured-reticulated-striated; the rest smooth. The basal area on the second segment is wider than long, gradually narrowed to a blunt point. The alar nervures are as in the preceding species. The hypopygium is not prominent, not projecting beyond the apex of the dorsal segments; it is testaceous, streaked with black. The anterior two legs testaceous, the middle testaceous, the coxæ and under side of the femora black; the hind pair black, apex of trochanters, of femora and the tarsi testaceous.

SCHIZTOBRACON, gen. nov.

Abdomen with seven segments, the third to sixth deeply, widely depressed in the middle; the sixth with a semicircular incision in the middle and with a wider incision on the sides of the apex, *i.e.*, trilobate; the last segment broad, transverse; the second with a large, clearly limited triangular area. Radial cellule long, narrow; transverse median nervure interstitial. Wings spotted. All the abdominal segments longitudinally striated on the transverse depressions.

This genus cannot well be confounded with any of the genera of the *Braconinae*. The form of the abdomen reminds one of some of the species of *Spinaria*, but that belongs to the *Erothecinae*. Apart from the peculiar structure of the sixth abdominal segment the type of the genus might be referred to *Iphiaulax*.

SCHIZTOBRACON ORNATIPENNIS, sp. nov.

Pale lemon-yellow, the antennæ, front, vertex and upper half of occiput, the middle lobe of mesonotum to shortly beyond the middle, lateral entirely, scutellum, the greater part of the mesopleuræ, apex of mesosternum broadly, and the base of metapleuræ broadly, black. Wings yellowish-hyaline, the first and second discoidal cellules and the parts beyond the first transverse cubital nervure smoky, more hyaline along the second transverse cubital nervure; basal two-thirds of stigma luteous, the apical black. Antennæ black, longer than the body. ♀.

Length 10 mm.; terebra 4 mm.

Southern Rhodesia. Sebakwe.

Palpi testaceous. Head and thorax smooth; the face covered thickly with fuscous hair. Parapsidal furrows narrow, indicated at the base only. Middle lobe of first abdominal segment rugose; the base with a smooth, oblique slope; the second closely, longitudinally striated on the middle area; the sides irregularly wrinkled; the oblique lateral depression irregularly striated; the raised, rounded base of the segments are smooth; the striæ on the depressions are strong, regular and longish; the lobes on the sixth segments are smooth. The apical abscissa of the radius is slightly turned upwards in front; the recurrent nervure is received clearly in the apex of the first cubital cellule. Tarsi and apical two-thirds of hind tibiæ blackish.

RHOGADINÆ.

RHOGADINI.

RHOGAS, Nees.

RHOGAS MELANOCERUS, sp. nov.

Testaceous, the antennæ, apex of hind tibiæ broadly and the hind tarsi, black; wings hyaline, the nervures, costa and stigma black. ♂.

Length 7 mm.

Transvaal (Rustenburg).

Head and thorax closely, finely, distinctly punctured, the metanotum more rugosely punctured. Basal three segments of abdomen closely longitudinally striated; the longitudinal keel on the basal two distinct, on the third distinct on the middle only; the furrow on the base of the third segment is wide, crenulated. Second cubital cellule longer than wide, of equal width throughout.

RHOGAS MELANOCEPHALUS, sp. nov.

Rufous, the antennæ, head, the third abdominal segment, except narrowly at the base, and the whole of the following, black; the apex of the hind tibiæ, the greater part of the posterior and the greater part of the four anterior, blackish; wings hyaline, the stigma and nervures black; the costa and subcostal nervure at the base testaceous. ♂.

Length 9 mm.

Natal. Estcourt.

Head closely punctured, the face and clypeus more closely than the top; the face with a longitudinal keel above; a double furrow runs down from the ocelli, with two transverse keels near the top; two or three keels or striæ run from them to the eyes; the lower, outer part is obliquely striated, more closely on the outer than on the innerside; the punctuation runs into reticulations. Base of mandibles dark testaceous; the palpi black, stout, covered with white pubescence. Thorax closely punctured, more or less shagreened and striated. Scutellum narrowed towards the apex, the sides keeled. Median segment more strongly punctured than the rest; there is a fine longitudinal keel on its basal half. Basal segment of abdomen closely punctured-reticulated; the second closely longitudinally striated, the punctures interlacing; the third closely finely striated; the other segments smooth; the keels down the middle of the first and second segments are fine, not very distinct.

EXOTHECINI.

EXOTHECUS, Wesm.

This genus is represented by some of the handsomest of the South African Braconidæ. The position of the radius on the stigma varies; t may issue from beyond the middle (*forticornis*) or behind the middle (*elizabethæ*).

The following table will serve to distinguish the species :—

- | | | | |
|---------|---|---------|--|
| 1 (2). | Abdomen, legs and wings black | .. .. . | <i>flaviceps</i> . |
| 2 (1). | Abdomen and legs not black. | | |
| 3 (6). | Wings fuscous, spotted with yellow, body testaceous. | | |
| 4 (5). | Length 18 mm., keel on second abdominal segment ending in a sharp point, not bordered by furrows | .. .. . | <i>flavofasciatus</i> . |
| 5 (4). | Length 13 mm., keel on second segment ending in a blunt point, bordered by furrows | .. .. . | <i>forticornis</i> . |
| 6 (3). | Wings yellow, black at base or maculate. | | |
| 7 (8). | Wings yellow at base only, the apical fuscous part with yellow spots, the hind tibiæ and tarsi black | .. .. . | <i>canaliculatus</i> and <i>tibialis</i> . |
| 8 (7). | Wings yellow, spotted with fuscous; the tibiæ and tarsi black. | | |
| 9 (10). | Rufous, the abdomen not black at the apex; the keel on second abdominal segment triangular, indistinct; length 19 mm. | .. .. . | <i>pulehripenis</i> . |
| 10 (9). | Yellow, the abdomen black at apex; the keel on second segment long, ending in a sharp point; length 13 mm. | .. .. . | <i>elizabethæ</i> . |

EXOTHECUS ELIZABETHÆ, sp. nov.

Pale luteous, the antennæ, the third segment except the part at the sides inside the lateral furrows, the whole of the following segments, the hind tibiæ, except their extreme base and the tarsi, black; wings yellowish hyaline, a narrow smoky cloud at the base of the stigma, extending from the base of the first discoidal cellule obliquely to the apical lower angle, it becoming narrowed towards its apex, a small rounded cloud on the apex of the second discoidal, the apex of the radial cellule, except the extreme base, the cloud above continued round the top, the apex and round the lower apical margin and along the anal nervure to shortly behind the middle; and there is a small smoky cloud in the apex of the hind wings. ♂.

Length 13 mm.

Cape Colony. Port Elizabeth.

Smooth and shining; the face covered with longish fuscous hair. Antennal scape twice longer than its width at the apex. Tips of mandibles black. Plate on second abdominal segment reaching to

the base of the apical fourth, becoming narrowed towards the apex, but not to a sharp point; the narrowed apex is keeled above and is bordered laterally by a deep depression, rounded on the outer side and continued backwards to near the base of the keel; the lateral furrow is deep, moderately wide, and extends from the base to the apex; there are distinct, smooth furrows, with distinct, oblique lateral branches on the base of the third, fourth and fifth segments.

EXOTHECUS PULCHRIENNIS, sp. nov.

Ferruginous; the antennæ, hind tibiæ and tarsi black; the upper and lower side of mesothorax tinged with black; wings yellowish hyaline, an irregular cloud extending from the apex of the costa across the transverse basal to shortly below its middle, more narrowly on the base of cubitus, irregularly, obliquely across the first discoidal cellule, it being narrowed to a point, a smaller cloud in the second discoidal, occupying the apex, narrowed in front, the apex with a longer slope than the base; a cloud round the apex of the wing, irregularly dilated towards the second cubital cellule, where it is narrowed with a dilated part on its base in the middle; the apex of the hind wings, the cloud continued along the lower side of the cubitus to near the middle of the wings, it becoming gradually wider towards the base; above it and reaching to the apex is an irregular cloud. ♀.

Length 19 mm.; terebra 22 mm.

Cape Colony. Neighbourhood of Cape Town.

Face rugosely punctured, the clypeus and a large space on either side of it smooth. Smooth, shining; the metanotum and base of abdomen pilose. Area on second segment triangular, as long as its width at the base, not very clearly defined at the apex, which does not quite reach to the middle. Antennal scape about four times longer than wide, as in *E. flavofasciatus*. Hypopygium short, not projecting much beyond the apex of the last dorsal segment.

EXOTHECUS FLAVICEPS, sp. nov.

Black, the head yellow; the pro- and mesothorax red; the anterior legs testaceous; wings dark fuscous, iridescent, tinged with violaceous, a yellowish-hyaline cloud on either side of the second transverse cubital nervure, extending shortly beyond the cubitus, and broadest on the outer side. ♀.

Length 16 mm.; terebra 10 mm.

Natal. Malvern.

Smooth and shining. Metanotum and base of abdomen covered with long black hair. Area on second abdominal segment, gradually narrowed from the base to the apex, which is bluntly pointed; it is about one-third longer than its width at the base; it reaches to the base of the apical third of the segment; the furrows are smooth; the suturiform articulation has a distinct lateral apical branch. The third abscissa of the radius is shorter than the second.

EXOTHECUS FLAVOFASCIATUS, sp. nov.

Head and thorax dark, the abdomen light ferruginous, the mesonotum black; the second abdominal segment yellowish; legs coloured like the head and thorax; the hind tibiæ and tarsi blackish; wings dark fuscous, iridescent, slightly tinged with violaceous; a broad, clear yellowish hyaline cloud on either side of the second transverse cubital nervure, extending slightly into the radial cellule and more broadly into the discoidal, at the transverse cubital nervure; stigma testaceous, the costa and nervures black. ♀.

Length 18 mm.; terebra 21 mm.

Cape Colony. Neighbourhood of Cape Town.

Smooth and shining; the median segment thickly covered with fuscous pubescence; the base of abdomen more sparsely with long fuscous hair. Upper half of face closely rugosely punctured, the lower smoother, only sparsely punctured. Abdomen as long as the head and thorax united; the area on second segment distinct, gradually narrowed to a sharp point, not reaching to the base of the apical third of the segment; the furrows are smooth; the base of the third segment and a thin transverse line on the base of the fourth yellow. The third abscissa of the radius is shorter than the second; the recurrent nervure is received not quite the length of the first abscissa of the radius from the apex of the cellule; the transverse median double its length from the transverse basal.

? *EXOTHECUS FORTICORNIS*.

Reddish luteous, the antennæ black, the hind tibiæ from near the base and the hind tarsi blackish; wings fuscous, a yellowish-hyaline cloud in the first cubital cellule, extending into the discoidal, and a larger one on either side of the second transverse cubital nervure, extending into the discoidal and radial cellules; the costa and stigma pale yellow, the apex of the former black. ♀.

Length 13 mm.; ovipositor 15 mm.

Transvaal. Potchefstroom.

Antennæ stout; the scape shining, sparsely covered with black hair; it is not quite three times the length of the width of the apex; the third joint is slightly longer than the fourth. Front and vertex smooth; the temples longer than the eyes, rounded behind. Middle of face smooth, clearly separated; the sides sparsely punctured. Mandibular teeth black. Parapsidal furrows distinct only on the basal slope. Abdomen not quite so long as the head and thorax united; smooth, bare, shining; the area on the second segment large, wide, reaching to shortly beyond the middle of the segment, bordered by wide, deep furrows; its apex not narrowed to a point, transverse, half the width of the base. Second abscissa of radius slightly longer than the third; recurrent nervure received in first cubital cellule; second cubital cellule about three times longer than wide; the radius issues from shortly beyond the middle, thereby differing from *Exothecus* as defined by Szépligeti, *Genera Ins. Braconidæ*, i., 50, in which it is inserted behind the middle. Suturiform articulation narrow, smooth; it is the only transverse furrow. The antennæ are shorter, stouter than usual, and not narrowed at the apex.

EXOTHECUS CANALICULATUS, Cam.

Annals Albany Museum, i., 167.

This species is in the collection from Mossel Bay and East London in Cape Colony and from Durban in Natal.

The size of the yellowish-hyaline spots at the transverse cubital nervures varies; on the second it may extend into the radial and discoidal cellules. The ovipositor is 16 mm. long. The ♀ appears to be, in collections at least, rare compared with the ♂. *E. tibialis*, Cam. (*Records Alb. Mus.*, i., 156), is probably only a small form.

TELERDA, gen. nov.

Abdomen closely striated all over; the basal segment short, sessile, broader than long; the second segment with a large triangular area; all the segments separated by deep, crenulated furrows; the second furrow without a lateral branch; there are seven segments. Metanotum punctured, deeply furrowed down the middle. Parapsidal furrows distinct; there is no pleural furrow; apex of mesonotum with a large squarish depression in the middle, commencing at the end of the basal lobe. Temples as long as the eyes, rounded behind. Radial cellule long, reaching to the end of the wing, commencing at the middle of the stigma; it is not quite so long as the basal two

united; the basal abscissa half the length of the second, not quite so long as the first transverse cubital nervure; recurrent nervure received close to the apex of the first cubital^o cellule. Antennal scape short, ovate; the second joint is longer than the third. There are more or less distinct longitudinal furrows on the centre of the abdominal segments. Hind coxæ long. Post-scutellum stoutly keeled down the middle on the basal half, the keel touching the apex of the scutellum. Stigma lanceolate. Transverse median nervure received beyond the transverse basal. Malar space longish.

Characteristic of this genus are the punctured metanotum, furrowed down the middle, closely striated abdomen, with the segments deeply separated and furrowed down the middle, and short, broad, sessile first segment. The two species known to me may be separated as follows:—

Reddish, with black head; wings fuscous, with two hyaline clouds near the stigma	<i>nigriceps</i> .
Yellowish luteous, wings fuscous, yellow at the base, the head yellow, with a large black mark.. .. .	<i>maculiceps</i> .

TELERDA NIGRICEPS, sp. nov.

Reddish-ferruginous; the head, except a line above and below on the inner orbits, the clypeus, a line, longer than it and narrowed above, projecting from it, this part being keeled, the malar space and apex of mandibles, black; the face sparsely haired, the front finely aciculated. Basal joints of palpi black, the apical testaceous. Lower part of prothorax at the base, a large oval mark on the middle of mesopleuræ and tegulæ, black. The metanotum covered with fuscous hair; it is sparsely, but strongly punctured; the furrow widens out gradually towards the apex. Abdomen closely, regularly longitudinally striated, the striæ interlacing, forming almost reticulations on the sixth segment; the penultimate is more strongly, sharply striated; the last is smooth, with black cerci. The basal half of the costal and submedian cellules smoky, the apical fuscous-yellowish; the first cubital cellule broadly in the middle and a cloud outside the recurrent nervure hyaline; the stigma red, black at the apex. ♀.

Length 12 mm.; terebra 2 mm.

* TELERDA MACULICEPS, sp. nov.

Luteous, the antennæ, a large mark on the front and vertex prolonged as a small triangle on to the top of the occiput, black; the base of the second abdominal segment, the greater part of the third

and the sides of the others suffused with black; the ventral surface deep black; wings fuscous, the basal third yellowish hyaline in both wings, the yellow part becoming obliquely widened towards the costa. ♀.

Length 13 mm.; terebra 3 mm.

Cape.

Occiput, front and vertex sparsely covered with longish black hair; the face and oral region more thickly with longer paler hair. Thorax shining; the median segment strongly, but not closely punctured; the furrow becomes gradually widened at the apex; the narrowed basal part is obscurely striated. Abdomen strongly, closely, sharply longitudinally striated, the striæ becoming stronger towards the apex; the furrows deep, crenulated; the longitudinal furrows narrow, not very distinct; the segments densely covered with pale pubescence; the striæ in places appear of a golden hue. The furrows bordering the area on the second segment are obscurely striated.

The wings in this species are more ample than in *nigriceps*.

DORYCTINÆ.

LATANA, gen. nov.

Cheeks stoutly margined. Face and malar space deeply excavated. Front depressed in the centre. Transverse basal nervure interstitial; the recurrent received in the first cubital cellule. Abdomen as in *Iphiaulax*, with a smooth area on the second segment. Antennæ issuing from broad raised tubercles, bordered on the outer side by a projecting rounded plate; third joint of antennæ longer than the fourth. Radial cellule long, reaching to the apex of the wing; the second cubital cellule twice longer than wide. Meta-tarsus shorter than the following two joints united.

If it were not for the margined cheeks this genus might be considered an *Iphiaulax*. The first abscissa of the radius is not longer than the thickness of the middle of the stigma, much shorter than the second; the basal two joints of the fore tarsi are as long as the tibiæ; the fifth not double their length. Penultimate abdominal segment short; the hypopygium long. The trophi form a large mass.

In the arrangement of Szépligeti this genus would come in near *Gymnobracon* and *Osmophila*.

LATANA EXCAVATA, sp. nov.

Luteous, the antennæ, the front, the vertex to shortly beyond the end of the eyes and the middle broadly to the occiput and the hind tibiæ and tarsi, black; wings fuscous, a paler, broad cloud beyond the stigma; the costa, nervures, and apical half of stigma black; the basal half of stigma pale ochraceous; the recurrent nervure is received in the apex of the first cubital cellule. ♀.

Length 7 mm.; terebra 5 mm.

Natal. Durban.

Face largely and deeply excavated, the excavation longer than its width below; the top half narrowed obliquely, the width of the bottom. Malar space excavated. Temples as long as the eyes, rounded behind. Head and thorax smooth and shining. Abdomen closely longitudinally striated; the area on second segment smooth, narrowed to a point; suturiform articulation wide, deep, crenulated.

ACANTHOBRACON, Kriechb.

ACANTHOBRACON MACULICEPS, sp. nov.

Reddish luteous, the antennæ, the space below the antennæ, front and vertex broadly, the band on the latter continued as a semi-circular mark on to the top of the occiput, black; the pro- and mesothorax suffused with fuscous; wings fuscous, an oblique hyaline cloud in the first cubital cellule and one dilated below on the outer side of the recurrent nervure; the costa, stigma, and nervures black. ♀.

Length 13 mm.; terebra 7 mm.

Mozambique. Delagoa Bay.

Head, pro-, and mesothorax smooth; the propleuræ with a wide band of stout striæ on the middle depression; the furrow on the base of the mesopleuræ wide, curved, crenulated; there is a narrower crenulated furrow along the outer edge of the mesosternum. Metanotum reticulated, more widely and irregularly on either side of a longitudinal keel on the basal part; the metapleuræ from shortly above the middle irregularly, somewhat strongly punctured. The first abdominal segment entirely, the second to near the apex, and the base of the third, fourth, and fifth broadly striated, the striæ becoming gradually weaker; the suturiform articulation roundly curved, strongly crenulated. The second cubital cellule is short, longer than wide, of equal width throughout; the third abscissa of the

radius more than twice the length of the basal two united; the apical abscissa of the cubitus not quite so long as the basal two united; both are thickened at the base. Face coarsely irregularly rugose-reticulated; a wide deep furrow on the top and a narrower one on either side of the clypeus. Scape stout, densely pilose, as long as the eyes. Coxal tooth stout, curved, narrowed towards the apex, projecting slightly beyond the apex of the coxæ.

* *ACANTHOBRACON NIGRIPES*, sp. nov.

Black; the metanotum, abdomen, and tegulæ pale orange-yellow; the anterior wings yellowish hyaline to the transverse median and transverse basal nervures, dark fuscous beyond; the posterior hyaline, only slightly tinged with yellow, the apex smoky. ♀.

Length 10 mm.; terebra 4 mm.

Transvaal.

Face coarsely, rugosely punctured-reticulated; the top depressed in the centre, with a smooth longitudinal keel; oral region above with a tuft of long testaceous hair. Front, vertex, outer orbits, and malar space smooth and shining, almost bare. Pro- and mesothorax smooth and shining; the base of pronotum raised, irregularly reticulated; the propleuræ with a wide crenulated furrow below the middle; there is an oblique, irregularly crenulated furrow below the tegulæ; there is a deep, crenulated furrow above the sternum, commencing at the base but not extending to the apex. Median segment strongly, closely irregularly reticulated, the pleuræ more strongly than the rest. Basal segment of the abdomen strongly closely striated; the second more finely striated near to the apex, which is smooth, as is also the rest of the abdomen. The oval transverse area on the second segment is clearly defined; the furrows are crenulated. Parapsidal furrows irregularly crenulated at the apex. Apical slope of scutellum closely strongly striated. Post-scutellum stoutly keeled in the middle. Basal coxal spine long, curved, sharply pointed; the lower spine much shorter, blunter, roundly sloped above, the lower part straight. Apical abscissa of radius longer than the basal two united; the second cubital cellule almost square, but widest at the base; the recurrent nervure is received near its apex.

ODESIA, gen. nov.

Transverse median nervure placed behind the transverse basal, the median cellule therefore shorter than the costal; radial cellule

short, the radius ending half-way between the stigma and apex of the wing; second cubital cellule much narrowed in front, the first and second transverse cubital nervures converging in front. Occiput not margined. Malar space nearly as long as the antennal scape. Mesonotum trilobate. Abdomen narrow, of equal width, longish; there is no area on the second segment; it is indistinctly keeled down the middle; the third and fourth are keeled throughout. Antennæ and ovipositor very long.

This does not fit very well into any of the sections into which the *Braconinae* are divided. The *Braconini* have the transverse median nervure interstitial; in the *Exothecini* it is received beyond the transverse basal; in the *Aphrastobraconini* it is as in the present genus; but then the type and only genus (*Aphrastobracon*) has the eyes large, extending to the base of the mandibles, there being no malar space; also it has a long radial cellule, extending to the tip of the wings.

ODESIA LONGICORNIS, sp. nov.

Testaceous, the antennæ, tips of mandibles, a large, longish mark on each lobe of the mesonotum, the greater part of the first abdominal segment, a large mark, narrowed towards the apex on the centre of the second and two marks, longer than wide, on the base of the third and fourth segments, black; wings hyaline, the apex of the anterior from near the second transverse cubital nervure, dark smoky. ♀.

Length 10 mm.; terebra 20 mm.

Southern Rhodesia. Sebakwe.

Face distinctly, but not closely punctured; a smooth space in the middle below. Pro- and mesothorax smooth; the metanotum, except at the base, closely, distinctly punctured; the pleuræ are not so closely, but fully more strongly punctured. Apex of first abdominal segment in the middle closely, transversely rugose; the others closely striated-punctured longitudinally; suturiform articulation deep, crenulated; there is a curved, weakly crenulated furrow on the base of the fourth segment and a weaker one on the fifth. Basal two abscissæ of radius equal in length; both united are shorter than the apical. The second cubital cellule is clearly narrowed in front; the recurrent nervure is interstitial.

ICHNEUMONIDÆ.

OPHIONINI.

HENICOSPILUS, Steph.

HENICOSPILUS NATALENSIS, sp. nov.

Rufous, the apex of the abdomen infuscated, the eye orbits ivory-white, the palpi pale testaceous; wings hyaline, the stigma fuscous, paler in the middle, the nervures black, except the thickened base of the radius which is rufo-testaceous; the horny points pale, conical, the basal larger than wide, the apical not much longer than its width at the base. Transverse basal nervure interstitial. Basal abscissa of cubitus half the length of the recurrent which is received far behind the apex of the basal abscissa of the radius. ♀.

Length 13 mm.

Natal. Newcastle.

The yellow line on the inner orbits is narrow, on the outer it is broader, about half the width of the temples. Face closely, minutely punctured. Ocellar region much raised, tinged with yellow. Scutellum transversely aciculated; the keels weak towards the apex, where they are wide apart; the lateral slopes closely, strongly striated; the sides of post-scutellum weakly keeled; the sides somewhat strongly, obliquely striated. Base of metanotum irregularly longitudinally striated in the middle; the part behind the keel strongly aciculated, the rest closely, irregularly transversely reticulated. Pro- and mesopleuræ closely, distinctly punctured; the sides of the latter obscurely striated; the metapleuræ closely, obliquely, and somewhat closely striated. The tibiæ and tarsi are paler than the femora; the fore tarsi are paler than the others. The discoidal cellule is narrow, compared with its greatest width, which is less than the space between it and the radius opposite its widest part. The thickening on the radius is only conspicuous on the basal half.

This species comes close to *H. rufus*, Bé., the latter is larger, has only one horny point in the wings, has the eye orbits largely white, and the apical three or four abdominal segments are black.

HENICOSPILUS DAMARENSIS, sp. nov.

Uniformly pale yellow; the antennæ rufous; wings hyaline, the stigma pale yellow, the costa darker coloured, the nervures blackish. The head is more distinctly yellow than the body; face closely, but not very strongly, punctured; the clypeus sparsely punctured, its

apex almost transverse. Ocelli very large, rufous. Sides of scutellum keeled; the keels not meeting at the apex, towards which they become fainter; the lower part of the apex is bordered by a stouter, more rufous, rounded keel. Base of metanotum deeply, widely depressed; there are no transverse keels; the surface, beyond the basal depression, is irregularly obliquely, not very distinctly striated, punctured. Propleuræ smooth; the mesopleuræ closely punctured, closely obliquely striated in the middle; the upper part of metapleuræ somewhat stoutly, obliquely striated. Apical abscissa of radius roundly curved towards the front; transverse cubital nervure half the length of the recurrent, as long as the apex of the third discoidal cellule. The transverse median nervure is received behind the transverse basal. The basal horny point is triangular, its base rounded; the second irregularly crescent-shaped. ♀.

Length 17 mm.

Damaraland. Walvisch Bay.

PLEURONEUROPHION, Ashm.

PLEURONEUROPHION PRUINOSUS, sp. nov.

Rufous, densely covered with a whitish, silky pile; the eye orbits narrowly on the lower half of the inner, the outer from the inner edge of the lateral ocelli ivory-white; wings hyaline, the stigma dark rufous, the costa and nervures black. Antennæ black, dark rufous at the base. ♀.

Length 33 mm.

Natal. Durban.

Head, pro- and mesothorax smooth; the metanotum behind the basal keel irregularly wrinkled; the rest coarsely, transversely, closely reticulated. Scutellum with a stout keel bordering the sides; they meet at the apex in the middle, where they are continued half-way down the apical slope as one; the apical half has a blistered appearance and is covered with white pubescence; the lateral slopes behind the keels are more thickly covered with longer, soft white pubescence; there are four or five longish stout keels on the apical slope. Post-scutellum clearly separated by a depression from the scutellum; it is transverse at the base, the apex roundly narrowed; its apex has a longish steep slope, and is keeled down the middle. Petiole cylindrical; the post-petiole distinctly widened. Transverse median nervure received distinctly behind the transverse basal; the disco-cubital nervure broadly rounded beyond the middle, not angled. Transverse median nervure in hind wings broken near the top of the lower third.

This species differs from the normal species of the genus in the disco-cubital nervure being broadly rounded, not angled, and in the transverse median nervure in the hind wings not being broken so low down. The only African species of its size is *Enicospilus trimaculatus*, Tosq.

I have a ♂ without note of a particular locality in my collection ; it is about 30 mm. long.

EURYOPHION, gen. nov.

Wings uniformly fuscous violaceous ; the base of radius thickened, transverse median nervure received very shortly beyond the transverse basal, almost interstitial ; radial cellule long, narrow. Disco-cubital nervure not broken, the curve rounded ; not interstitial. Transverse median nervure in hind wings broken in the middle. Apex of clypeus transverse. Malar space very small. Eyes parallel, not incised. Ocelli widely separated from each other, and, to a less extent, from the eyes. Median segment bearing stout, irregular, curved keels. Spiracles of second abdominal segment placed shortly beyond the middle. Claws pectinated. Scutellum roundly convex, its sides not keeled. Both the thorax and abdomen are stouter, broader than usual.

The apical abscissa of radius is not appreciably turned up towards the costa as in *Ophion*, &c. ; the radial cellule is long and narrow. The radius in the hind wings is thickened at the base. The transverse basal nervure in fore wings is also thickened. Mesosternum flat ; its sides bordered by a wide, shallow furrow, roundly narrowed on the inner side. There are no blisters in the fore wings.

A distinct genus. Characteristic are the blackish wings. *Ophion* differs in having the disco-cubital nervure broken by a stump of a nervure, in the eyes converging above, in the basal abscissa of the radius not being swollen, and in the metanotum being smooth, with only a transverse keel. *Pleuroneurophion* has the basal abscissa of the radius swollen (as has also *Enicospilus*, which has, however, blisters in the wing) but the eyes distinctly converge above, the disco-cubital nervure is sharply angled, the transverse median nervure in hind wings is broken far, or at least distinctly, below the middle, and the transverse median nervure is placed behind the transverse basal.

EURYOPHION NIGRIPENNIS, sp. nov.

Dark ferruginous, the third and following segments of the abdomen black ; wings dark fuscous, tinged with violaceous, the nervures and

stigma black ; the costa and base of stigma dark ferruginous. Head and thorax closely, distinctly, but not very strongly punctured and covered closely with a short pale pile. Scutellum more closely, rugosely punctured than the mesonotum. Base of metanotum depressed ; the keels commence at the apex of the depression ; there is a keel down the centre, from its base one runs round the edges ; there is an area on the outer edge in the middle, straight on the outer side, roundly narrowed on the inner. The basal abscissa of the cubitus is as long as the recurrent nervure. Abdominal petiole dilated beyond the stigma. The eyes are very black and shining. Abdomen strongly compressed, broader than usual viewed from the sides, sabre-shaped ; it becomes gradually wider from the base of the second segment. The antennæ are shorter and thicker than usual (shorter than the abdomen) ; they taper towards the apex. ♀.

Length 28 mm.

Natal. Durban.

OPHIONEURA, Cam.

To the description of this genus (Records Albany Museum, i., 147), should be added : Apex of clypeus triangularly incised. I have two species to add to the genus. The three may be separated as follows :—

Head and thorax rufous marked with yellow, legs with
coxæ rufous *flavomaculatus*, Cam.

Head and thorax black, marked with yellow ; legs
rufous, the coxæ and trochanters black, marked with
yellow.

Face, centre of mesonotum, and pleuræ immaculate . . *rufidens*.

Face, centre of mesonotum, and pleuræ maculate . . *bidentatus*.

OPHIONEURA RUFIDENS, sp. nov.

Black ; the abdomen, except the first segment, ferruginous, a line on the inner orbits, a broader one on the outer, two triangular spots on the sides of the mesonotum at the base ; the scutellums, a large mark on the apical half of the metanotum, tripartate at the base, the projections narrowed to a point, the central being the longer and sharper, yellow. Legs ferruginous, the four anterior coxæ and trochanters for the greater part yellow, the hinder black, the coxæ with a large mark above ; the hind tarsi black. ♂.

Length 16–17 mm.

Cape Colony. Grahamstown.

Face and clypeus strongly and closely punctured, the sides of the latter smooth. Front and vertex strongly punctured, the centre of the former strongly, closely transversely striated. Clypeal teeth large, broad, rufous as is also the apex of the clypeus; their inner side straight, oblique, the outer rounded. Pro- and mesothorax closely, strongly punctured; the apex of the mesonotum depressed in the middle, irregularly reticulated. Scutellum closely, but not very strongly punctured. Post-scutellum striated. Base of metanotum depressed, bordered behind by a curved keel; the rest reticulated; the pleuræ below the keel more closely rugosely punctured, the punctures running into reticulations at the apex. First abdominal segment smooth and shining.

OPHIONEURA BIDENTATUS, sp. nov.

Black; the second and following segments of the abdomen rufous; the eye orbits all round, the line narrowed above, the face, except for a square black mark in the middle, joined to the black of the clypeus by a short peduncle; the black below with two irregular yellow marks; the apex of the clypeus, except for a reddish line below, mandibles except at the apex, two large marks, rounded on the inner and narrowed at the base and with the apex slightly roundly incised, a line along the tegulæ, two short lines in the middle opposite them, scutellums, metanotum, except for two large marks at the base, slightly narrowed and rounded at the apex, a longish mark below the tegulæ, one longer than wide at the base below it, a small irregular one below its apex, a large curved, broad line on the apical two-thirds below, and the apex of the metapleuræ largely in the centre, yellow. Legs rufous; the hinder darker coloured; the fore tarsi paler, more yellowish in tint; the four anterior coxæ and trochanters yellow; the hinder coxæ and trochanters black; the coxæ largely yellow above; the hind tarsi black. Wings hyaline, the stigma and nervures black. ♂.

Length 17 mm.

Cape Colony. Grahamstown.

STICTOPHION, gen. nov.

This genus has the neuration of *Ophioneura* and *Erythrophion* here described. The three genera may be separated thus:—

Sides and apex of scutellum not keeled; base of metanotum areolated; body largely marked with yellow *Ophioneura*.

Sides and apex of scutellum keeled, base of metanotum keeled,
body not maculate with yellow.

Tibiæ (especially the four anterior) thickened, contracted at
the base, body red *Erythrophion*.

Tibiæ slender, not contracted at the base, body black *Stictophion*.

Head, seen from the front, long, owing to the longish malar space. Clypeus not separated from the face, its apex bidentate. Scutellum roundly convex, its sides keeled, bordered on the inner side by a furrow. Median segment coarsely rugosely punctured; its spiracles large, linear. Abdomen long, slender, compressed; the petiole narrow, cylindrical, its spiracles placed at the base of the apical third; those of the second in the middle. Radial cellule short, not reaching to the apex of the wing; transverse median nervure interstitial; recurrent nervure received behind the transverse cubital; transverse median nervure in hind wings unbroken.

Ophioneura is further known from the two genera here described by the very short malar space, the head therefore not being rostriform.

The temples are broad; the occiput margined, roundly incised. Mandibles unequally bi-dentate, the posterior much shorter than the anterior, bluntly rounded, not projecting; the apex of upper bluntly rounded. Legs slender; the spurs minute; hind tarsi stout, spinose. Basal two joints of flagellum of antennæ about equal in length; the scape ovate, about twice longer than wide. Base of metanotum without keels.

The two species known to me may be separated thus:—

Legs, the stigma, and base of antennæ black *nigricans*.

Legs red, the stigma testaceous, base of antennæ red *rufipes*.

STICTOPHION RUFIPES, sp. nov.

Black, the legs, except the coxæ, red; the second and third segments of the abdomen of a more obscure red colour; wings hyaline, the costa and stigma testaceous, the nervures black. ♂.

Length 14–16 mm.

Cape Colony. Cape Town.

Basal half of mandibles red on the inner side. Head thickly covered with white hair; the face closely, strongly punctured, the sides on the upper part raised into a fold; clypeus more strongly, irregularly punctured, especially in the centre at the apex, where the punctures run into striæ. Front and vertex strongly and closely punctured; the former transversely striated in the middle. The

face and clypeus are more densely covered with white pubescence than the rest of the head; on the temples it is longer. Pro- and mesothorax closely, coarsely punctured, densely covered with white pubescence; the apex of the propleuræ coarsely irregularly striated; the punctures on the middle of the mesopleuræ run into striæ. Median segment more coarsely, rugosely punctured, densely covered with white hair; the punctuation in the middle runs into reticulations.

There is a small reddish spot close to the eyes, opposite the posterior ocelli; the hind tibiæ and tarsi may be blackish.

STICTOPHION NIGRICANS, sp. nov.

Black, the anterior femora, tibiæ, and tarsi lined irregularly with testaceous in front; the head and thorax covered with a short, white pubescence; the abdomen and legs with a white pile; wings hyaline, highly iridescent, the nervures and stigma black. ♂.

Length 16 mm.

Cape Colony. Cape Town.

Face closely, strongly punctured; the clypeus more strongly, but also more sparsely and irregularly; the malar space with an opaque, coarsely aciculated band on the inner side; the rest of the head is more strongly, if not quite so closely punctured. Pro- and mesothorax more strongly punctured than the head; the lateral lobe of the mesonotum is coarsely irregularly punctured at the base. Scutellum with a few large punctures at the base; the apex more finely and closely punctured; its sides are raised, furrowed on the inner side, the furrow irregularly striated. Post-scutellum rugosely punctured. Median segment coarsely, irregularly reticulated, the base in the middle more rugosely punctured than reticulated; the basal curved keels are not very distinct, and, on the inner side, merge into the punctuation. The furrows at the sides of the post-scutellum are wide, stoutly striated and with a raised border on the outer edge. Metapleuræ obliquely, irregularly striated, the striæ strongest in the middle, where they are twisted.

ERYTHROPHION, gen. nov.

Face elongate, malar space large, the clypeus largely projecting beyond it; its apex ending into two stout, clearly separated teeth. Scutellum stoutly keeled laterally, gradually, roundly depressed from the base to the apex. Metanotum rounded at the base, reticulated-punctured, without keels. Spiracles large, linear. First

abdominal segment, long, curved, slender; its spiracles close to the apex; the spiracles of second segment close to the middle; ovipositor long. Four front tibiæ thicker than the femora; their base distinctly contracted. Radial cellule short, its apex widely distant from the apex; the recurrent nervure received behind the transverse cubital; transverse median nervure interstitial; median nervure in hind wings unbroken. Clypeus not separated from the face.

The affinities of this genus are with *Ophiononeura* Cam.; that genus may be known by the tibiæ not being distinctly contracted at the base, by the longer radial cellule, by the sides of the scutellum not being stoutly keeled, and by there being two areæ on the base of the metanotum.

ERYTHROPHION FERRUGINEUS, sp. nov.

Ferruginous, the apex of the abdomen darker coloured; the wings short, hyaline, highly iridescent, the stigma dark rufous, the costa and nervures blackish. Face strongly and closely punctured, the clypeus much more strongly, but also much more sparsely punctured. Apical half of mandibles black. Palpi dark fuscous. Pro- and mesothorax closely and strongly punctured; the mesonotum irregularly transversely striated. Metanotum closely, stoutly, irregularly reticulated; the base less strongly so; the apex in the middle transversely striated, where it is depressed. Metapleuræ irregularly, widely reticulated, much more closely below, the lower part rugosely punctured; bordered below by a stout keel. Base of mesosternum bordered by a stout, deep furrow. ♀.

Length 13–15 mm.; terebra 7–8 mm.

Cape Town. Stellenbosch.

ANOMALONINI.

TRICHOMMA, Wesm.

? TRICHOMMA BREVIPENNE, sp. nov.

Black, the palpi, the four front legs except the coxæ, lemon-yellow, the apical joint of the hind trochanters, femora and tibiæ red, their tarsi black; the basal segment of the abdomen and the apices of the third and fourth dark red; wings short, not much more than half the length of the abdomen; hyaline, the costa, stigma, and nervures black. ♂.

Length 11 mm.

Cape Colony. Neighbourhood of Cape Town.

Hind wings with the apical nervures entirely obliterated, *i.e.*, the radius and cubitus ; there is only one basal cellule. Face and clypeus closely rugosely punctured, the punctures (especially above) running into close reticulations, covered with white pubescence. Mandibles broadly rufous at the apex. Front and vertex rugosely punctured, more or less striated laterally. Thorax closely rugose ; the upper part of the mesopleuræ for the greater part longitudinally striated, the striæ more or less curved, stout. Scutellum flat, coarsely alutaceous, without distinct punctures. Metanotum with three basal areae ; the central is the smaller, and is open at the apex ; the lateral open at the apex on the outer side ; the centre is transversely striated. On the upper half of the base of the metapleuræ are a number of stout, irregular longitudinal striæ, bordered at the apex by a keel running from the top to the bottom. Abdominal petiole not so long as the following three segments united, slender, its apical third distinctly nodose.

The eyes do not converge more below than they do above. Clypeus not separated from the face. Temples very short ; the occiput transverse. Tibiæ and tarsi spinose ; the long spur of the hind tibiæ more than half the length of the metatarsus. Hind trochanters shorter than the coxæ, the basal joint on the outer side shorter than the apical, longer on the inner. The eyes are distinctly incised on the inner side. The hind tarsi are slender, the basal joints not dilated.

I am in doubt about the generic position of this species. The eyes do not appear to be hairy, but this may be owing to the pubescence having been rubbed off. The hind wings, too, are more deficient in nervures than in typical *Trichomma* ; the hind trochanters are shorter, the scutellum flatter, and the thorax broader at the base than in that genus. The generic location must remain in doubt until fresh specimens have been examined. The pubescence on the eyes is liable to be rubbed off, as I find to be the case with an Oriental species of *Trichomma* I have examined.

? *TRICHOMMA* *CARINISCUTUM*, sp. nov.

Black, the four front legs, except the coxæ, stramineous, the hind legs, except the coxæ and trochanters, rufous ; wings short, hyaline, the nervures and stigma black. Abdomen red, the extreme base of first segment, the upper part of the second, and the sixth and seventh black. ♂.

Length 10 mm.

Natal. Frere.

Face and clypeus thickly covered with longish white pubescence, as is also the eye incision. Front and vertex opaque, alutaceous; the former keeled in the middle. Mesonotum closely rugose; the scutellum flat, finely coriaceous. Metanotum finely rugose, thickly covered with white longish pubescence; an irregular, semicircular area on either side at the base; the centre closely transversely striated; the middle with two longitudinal keels diverging at the apex. Apical half of propleuræ strongly, obliquely striated; upper half and apex of mesopleuræ less strongly longitudinally striated; there is a longitudinal, oblique keel above the middle of the metapleuræ; the part above it is closely, rugosely punctured, below irregularly obliquely striated, the striæ clearly separated; the base above has a keel running from the top to below, and having a few striæ forming areæ inside it.

The recurrent nervure is received almost the length of the transverse cubital nervure beyond the latter; there are two basal cells in the hind wings, the anterior being the larger. Antennæ shorter than the abdomen. Post-scutellum keeled in the middle. Antennæ stout, shorter than the abdomen.

As in ? *T. brevipenne*, I cannot find any pubescence on the eyes. The two may be easily separated:—

The second to fifth segments black; post-scutellum not keeled; the keels on the base of metanotum straight on the inner side, forming an area of equal width..	<i>brevipennis</i> .
The second to fifth segments rufous; post-scutellum keeled; the keels on base of metanotum oblique, the area consequently widest at the apex	<i>cariniscutis</i> .

ODONTAGRYPON, gen. nov.

Transverse median nervure in hind wings not broken. Parallel nervure received near the top, the discoidal cellule therefore much narrowed at the base, not half the width of its apex. Transverse median nervure received shortly beyond the transverse basal; the recurrent nervure received shortly beyond the transverse cubital. Apex of clypeus rounded, its middle armed with a short, but distinct tooth. Front keeled in the middle. Parapsidal furrows obsolete. Scutellum roundly convex, keeled laterally at the base. Apex of median segment prolonged into a point; the spiracles about three times longer than wide. Hind spurs longer than the width of the apex of the tibiæ. Antennæ not much shorter than the body. Hind tarsi not much thickened; the claws not pectinated. Basal joint of the hind trochanters twice the length of the apical. Mandibular teeth unequal, the upper larger than the lower.

The alar neuration (including the unbroken transverse median nervure in hind wings) is pretty much the same as in *Agrypnon* and *Atrometus*, but the toothed apex of clypeus separates it from these genera. The hinder metatarsus is longer, compared with the other joints, than it is in *Agrypnon*. The two African species known to me may be separated thus:—

Mesonotum broadly black in the middle, hind coxæ immaculate,	
front not keeled	<i>silonotus</i> .
Mesonotum immaculate; hind coxæ broadly black in the middle;	
front keeled	<i>carinifrons</i> .

ODONTAGRYPON SPILONOTUS, sp. nov.

Rufous; the face, clypeus, mandibles, except at apex, and palpi yellow; the greater part of the front, middle of vertex, occiput, the middle of mesonotum broadly (the line dilated broadly at the base and to a less extent at the apex), the parts bordering the scutellums, the base of metanotum narrowly, the apex more broadly, the propleuræ, except for an elongated mark—somewhat triangular in shape—above, the lower part of the mesopleuræ broadly (the black on the basal half extending higher up than on the apical), the base narrowly—the line broadest above—and the lower half of the metapleuræ and the breast, black. Apical two segments of the abdomen black. Legs of the rufous colour of the thorax. Antennæ dark rufous, the basal three joints black above, the scape yellowish below. Wings hyaline, the stigma dark testaceous, the nervures black. ♂ and ♀.

Length 13–14 mm.

Cape Colony. Stellenbosch.

Head and thorax thickly covered with long white pubescence. Face and clypeus closely, somewhat strongly punctured, except along the edges; the front and vertex are more strongly rugosely punctured, the punctures running in the centre into reticulations. Occiput strongly margined, sparsely punctured above. Pro- and mesothorax strongly punctured, the punctures clearly separated; the apex of mesonotum finely, closely transversely striated. Scutellum, if anything, more strongly punctured than the mesonotum. Median segment coarsely punctured; in the centre the punctures run into reticulations.

* ODONTAGRYPON CARINIFRONS, sp. nov.

Rufous; the face, clypeus, mandibles, except at the apex and palpi, yellow; the greater part of the front, centre of vertex,

occiput broadly, the propleuræ, except for a wedge-shaped mark (the broad end at the apex) near the top, an oblique mark on the apex of the mesopleuræ in the middle, a broad line below, its base dilated upwards, the mesosternum, except in the middle, where there is a large, oval, red mark, the lower part of the metapleuræ broadly, the metasternum, a line on the top of the second abdominal segment, and the fifth and sixth broadly above, black. Legs coloured like the thorax; a broad, black line on the inner and outer sides of the hind coxæ and one on the top of the trochanters. Basal two or three joints of antennæ black above, the flagellum dark rufous, darker towards the apex. Wings hyaline, the costa and nervures black; the stigma dark testaceous. ♀.

Length 13–14 mm.

Transvaal.

Face and clypeus closely, but not very strongly punctured, thickly covered with white pubescence. Front and vertex much more strongly and closely punctured; there is a stout keel down the middle of the front; the punctures are transverse on either side of it. Face and clypeus thickly covered with long white hair. Pro- and mesothorax closely and strongly punctured; the median segment more strongly, rugosely punctured, and more thickly covered with white hair.

CAMPOPLEGINI.

CHAROPS, Hölmgr.

CHAROPS CARINICEPS, sp. nov.

Black; mandibles yellow, tinged with rufous; the palpi, four anterior legs, except the coxæ, reddish yellow, the femora with a more distinct reddish tint than the rest; the first segment and the sides of the third, fourth, and fifth broadly red; wings hyaline, the nervures, costa, and stigma black. ♂.

Length 10 mm.

Cape Colony. Cape Town. Natal. Durban; Maritzburg. Transvaal. Potchefstroom. Southern Rhodesia. Sebakwe.

Bred from a greyish cocoon attached by a thread half its length to a leaf; the ends are black; behind them is a row of large, irregular, more or less incised and separated, black marks; in the centre are two rows of small, irregular black dots.

Head and thorax covered with white pubescence. Vertex and lower part of front finely rugose; the upper part of front finely, irregularly reticulated; the front with a stout keel down the middle.

Face closely rugosely punctured; the sides more or less longitudinally striated-reticulated. Pro- and mesothorax coarsely alutaceous, the middle of the mesonotum at the apex more or less finely reticulated. Median segment with two keels down the middle; they diverge towards the apex; the space between transversely striated; the striæ more or less broken; the rest of the metanotum irregularly reticulated, the sides more or less stoutly striated; the metapleuræ with two rows of widely separated oblique striæ, the two separated by an oblique keel behind the middle. Scutellum flat, slightly hollowed in the middle, and stoutly transversely striated. Mesopleuræ at the base closely punctured-reticulated; the apex longitudinally striated; the striæ above extending from the apex to beyond the middle; below they are shorter. Propleuræ strongly, more or less obliquely striated. Abdomen about three times the length of the thorax. There is a large area on the base of the metanotum at the sides; it is as long as it is wide at the base, and becomes roundly narrowed towards the apex. Tarsi not thickly spinose.

This species may be separated from *C. spinitarsis*, Cam., thus:—

Hind legs black, median segment reticulated; the basal lateral area narrowed at the apex	<i>cariniceps</i> .
Hind legs rufous, the apical joint of the trochanters stramineous, the basal lateral area on the punctured median segment not narrowed at the apex	<i>spinitarsis</i> .

CAMPOPLEX, Gravenh.

CAMPOPLEX FULVICORNIS, sp. nov.

Black; the antennæ uniformly fulvous; the legs, except the coxæ, reddish fulvous, the anterior tibiæ and tarsi paler, more yellowish in tint; the first abdominal segment, the second, except for a broad black line on the basal three-fourths, and the third and fourth entirely red. Wings hyaline, the costa and stigma testaceous, tinged with fuscous; the nervures black; the areolet 4-angled; the nervures uniting in front. ♂.

Length 15 mm.

Cape Colony. Neighbourhood of Cape Town.

Mandibles fulvous, tinged with yellow, the teeth black. Face and clypeus closely strongly punctured; the punctures on the face interlacing; on the apex of the clypeus they are much more widely separated. Pro- and mesothorax closely rugosely punctured; the pleuræ strongly punctured, the punctures clearly

separated. Scutellum roundly convex, thickly covered with long white hair. Median segment closely rugosely punctured and thickly covered with long white hair; its middle broadly, distinctly furrowed.

CAMPOPLEX ERYTHROSPILUS, sp. nov.

Black, the antennæ, palpi, sides and apex of the mesonotum, scutellums, the base of the mesopleuræ irregularly below the wings and first abdominal segment, red; the greater part of the second and following segments of the abdomen ferruginous; wings hyaline, the costa and stigma testaceous, the nervures darker coloured. ♀.

Length 12 mm.

Cape Colony. Neighbourhood of Cape Town.

Mandibles rufous, their teeth black. Head closely, distinctly punctured; the face and clypeus thickly covered with white pubescence; there is an irregular keel in the middle of the front. Thorax closely, somewhat strongly punctured, thickly covered with white hair; the hair on the scutellums longer. Base of metanotum closely rugosely punctured; the rest somewhat strongly transversely striated; upper part of metapleuræ closely, strongly, obliquely punctured, the punctures running into striations on the apical slope. Areolet large, wide, 4-angled; shortly, but distinctly, appendiculated.

CAMPOPLEX RUFOSCAPUS, sp. nov.

Black; the antennal scape, legs, except the four hind coxæ, and tegulæ red; the apex of the second and the whole of the third and fourth segments of a darker red colour; wings hyaline, the apex slightly tinged with violaceous; the costa, stigma, and nervures black. ♀.

Length 18 mm.

Cape Colony. Neighbourhood of Cape Town.

Face and clypeus closely, uniformly strongly punctured, thickly covered with silvery pubescence; front and vertex closely, strongly punctured; the temples thickly covered with long white hair. Thorax closely punctured, the mesopleuræ not so closely and the metanotum more closely than the rest; the scutellums and median segment have the pubescence longer and denser than the rest of the thorax. Metanotum depressed in the middle, the base with two curved keels forming two areæ, which are more closely and finely punctured than the rest. The sides of the first abdominal segment are broadly red; there is a thinner red line on the sides of the

second at the base. Areolet large, oblique, shortly appendiculate, almost sessile in front. Mandibles rufous, tinged with yellow, their teeth black. Palpi rufous, thickly covered with white pubescence.

? CAMPOPLEX CRASSIVENTRIS, sp. nov.

Black; the apical half of the third and the greater part of the fourth and fifth abdominal segment, red; the four anterior femora and tibiae red; the fore tarsi yellowish, the hinder tibiae obscure red at the base; wings fuscous, tinged with violaceous; areolet triangular, appendiculated; the recurrent nervure is received close to the apex. ♀.

Length 13 mm.

Cape Colony. Namaqualand; O'okiep.

Head, pro- and mesothorax closely punctured; the front transversely punctured, the middle smooth, finely keeled. Median segment closely rugosely punctured; the punctures running into reticulations; the centre broadly furrowed. Abdomen thick, not compressed, broad above; almost the apical half of the first segment nodose; the seventh shorter than the sixth, transverse, not narrowed at the apex; sheaths of ovipositor short, not projecting beyond the apex of the segment. Clypeus not separated from the face; its apex broadly rounded. Mandibles rufous behind the teeth. Palpi black. The transverse median nervure received very close to the transverse basal, almost interstitial.

The abdomen in this species is broader, less compressed, than it is in the typical species of *Campoplex*.

PIMPLOMORPHA, gen. nov.

Arolet absent; the recurrent nervure interstitial; transverse median nervure received shortly behind the transverse basal, almost interstitial. Stigma large, broad; the radius issues from shortly beyond its middle, and does not extend much beyond the middle, the radial cellule therefore being short. Transverse cubital nervure long. Parallel nervure broken shortly above the middle. Clypeus separated from the face; its apex broadly rounded. Upper tooth of mandibles longer than lower. Eyes parallel. Parapsidal furrows absent. Base of metanotum areolated; the areola large, longer than wide, the base narrowed to a point, the apex transverse; spiracles small, oval. First abdominal segment long, the apex dilated; the spiracles are placed at the base of the apical third; the segments are compressed, but moderately broad above; the ovipositor is longer than the abdomen, nearly as long as the

body. Legs slender; the middle tibiæ with two spurs; the claws pectinated at the base. The second abdominal segment is closely longitudinally striated; its spiracles before the middle.

There is no malar furrow; the areola is closed at the base and apex; there is a well-defined, deeply depressed petiolar area. Hind metatarsus as long as the following three united; the apices of the joints spinose; the last much longer than the fourth. Transverse median nervure in hind wings broken shortly below the middle, the recurrent nervure is largely bullated in front, the subdiscoidal nervure issues from above the middle of the recurrent nervure. Antennæ shorter than the body. The joints of the hind tarsi are of equal thickness; the metatarsus is more than half the length of the tibiæ.

Comes near to *Zaporus*, Foer. It looks more like a Pimplid than an Ophionid.

* *PIMPLMORPHA TRILINEATA*, sp. nov.

Head and thorax yellowish testaceous, the abdomen rufous, the sides and ventral surface tinged with yellow; the antennæ, a square mark on and below the ocellar region, two marks on the lower part of the occiput, three large marks on the mesonotum, almost the basal half of the metanotum, the mark dilated laterally at the base, a mark on the apex of the mesopleuræ near the top, the middle of the metapleuræ at the base and the mesosternum, black. Legs fulvous, the tibiæ and tarsi tinged with yellow. Wings hyaline, the stigma and nervures black. ♀.

Length 12 mm.; terebra 9 mm.

Transvaal.

Face closely, the upper part of the clypeus sparsely, the front and vertex more closely and strongly punctured; the parts immediately above the antennæ striated; the parts surrounding the black on the front and vertex and the greater part of the vertex are rufous. Thorax closely punctured; the metanotum more closely and strongly than the rest, except the base of the areola, which is smooth. Antennæ over 40-jointed, the third and fourth joints equal in length.

LIMNERIUM, Ashm.

The following species may be separated thus:—

- 1 (2). Areolet sessile; the abdomen entirely black *sessilinervis*.
- 2 (1). Areolet appendiculated, the abdomen not entirely black.

- 3 (4). Areolet square, the metanotum without areæ *fulvipalpis*.
- 4 (3). Areolet triangular, the metanotum with areæ or keels.
- 5 (10). Hind tibiæ and tarsi red, not maculate with black.
- 6 (7). Hind coxæ black, the areolet open at the apex,
mandibles black ; *melanostomum*.
- 7 (6). Hind coxæ red; the areolet closed at the apex; the
mandibles yellow at the base.
- 8 (9). Length 8 mm.; the metanotum not areolated *Péringueyi*.
- 9 (8). Length 6 mm.; the metanotum regularly areolated . . *areolatum*.
- 10 (5). Hind tibiæ and tarsi pale yellow, marked with black.
- 11 (12). Areolet small, closed at apex; the recurrent nervure
received close to transverse cubital; length 8 mm. . . *capense*.
- 12 (11). Areolet obsolete; the recurrent nervure clearly distant
from transverse cubital; length 4 mm. *longiceps*.

LIMNERIUM FULVIPALPIS, sp. nov.

Black; the legs, except the coxæ and the basal joint of the hind trochanters, which are black, and the apical joint of the hind trochanters, which is yellow, rufo-fulvous; the apex of the second abdominal segment broadly, and the whole of the third, fourth, and fifth reddish-testaceous. Wings hyaline, the stigma dark testaceous, the nervures black. Mandibles rufo-fulvous, yellow at the base; the palpi rufo-fulvous. ♂.

Length 7 mm.

Cape Colony. Neighbourhood of Cape Town.

Head and thorax closely punctured, the metanotum more rugosely than the rest; covered with a close white pubescence. Median segment entirely without keels or areæ; thickly covered with white pubescence. Areolet appendiculated, square, the upper part of the transverse cubital nervure not being curved, but straight; the lower part being also straight, not curved or obliquely sloped; its apical part is pale.

This species should be known by the absence of areæ and keels on the metanotum and by the square areolet. The disco-cubital nervure is angled, not rounded beyond the middle.

LIMNERIUM CAPENSE, sp. nov.

Black; the mandibles, palpi, four anterior coxæ and trochanters, the base of the middle coxæ black above; the rest of the tibiæ and tarsi stramineous, the fore femora slightly, the middle distinctly tinged with fulvous; the hind legs with the coxæ and basal joint of trochanters black, the apical joint of the latter yellow; the femora rufo-fulvous; tibiæ white, a narrow fuscous band near the base and

a wider one at the apex, the tarsi fuscous, the basal two joints pale at the base. ♂.

Length 8 mm.

Cape Colony. Cape Town.

Head and mesonotum alutaceous, the rest of the thorax finely, closely punctured. Malar space as long as the antennal scape. Clypeus bluntly rounded; the apex in the middle shining; the sides above foveate. Petiolar area small, narrow, twice longer than wide; the lateral areae large, triangular; the apical keel broken on the outer side, the area thus being made continuous with a smaller triangular one below it; spiracular area distinct beyond the stigma. Apices of the third and fourth segments, their sides and the sides of the fifth and sixth segments rufous. Wings hyaline, the stigma pale fuscous, the nervures slightly darker; the apical transverse cubital nervure is almost, if not quite, obsolete; the recurrent nervure is interstitial. The base of the ventral surface black, the second and third segments yellow, the other testaceous, marked with fuscous.

LIMNERIUM PERINGUEYI, sp. nov.

Black, the abdomen except the basal half of the first three segments and the legs rufo-fulvous; the mandibles, except at the apex and the tegulae yellow, tinged with fulvous; antennal scape reddish; palpi yellow. Wings hyaline, the nervures and stigma black. ♀.

Length 8 mm.; terebra 3 mm.

Cape Colony. Stellenbosch.

Head and thorax closely, minutely punctured, covered with a white pile; the face with longer white pubescence. Apex of clypeus bluntly rounded. Base of metanotum with only three areae; the basal small, square; the lateral large, broader than long, the sides straight, the apex rounded; the spiracular area large, wide, distinct; the apex longer on the outer than on the inner side, bordered by a stout keel; the base of the metanotum, outside the areae, with an oblique slope, distinctly depressed; the basal slope with some stout striae. Pedicle of areolet twice longer than the inner lower branch; the outer is very faint.

LIMNERIUM AREOLATUM, sp. nov.

Black, the abdomen, except narrowly at the base rufo-fulvous; the legs of a brighter fulvous red colour; the mandibles stramineous; the palpi fulvous; the antennal scape rufo-fulvous; the basal joints

of the flagellum of a dark red, obscured with fulvous. Wings hyaline, the stigma and nervures fuscous. ♀.

Length 5-6 mm.; terebra 1 mm.

Cape Colony. Neighbourhood of Cape Town.

Head, pro- and mesothorax alutaceous; the middle of mesopleuræ with an oblique, closely striated band in the middle; the apex of the propleuræ more strongly punctured. Median segment more distinctly punctured; there are five areæ on the base, besides the petiolar area; the areola is acutely pointed at the base, is twice longer than wide, and is not closed at the apex; there are two basal lateral areæ; the apical longer and narrower than the basal; there are three apical; the spiracular large; in all there are ten areæ. Areolet small; the pedicel clearly longer than it; it receives the recurrent nervure in the middle.

LIMNERIUM SESSILINERVIS, sp. nov.

Black, the mandibles, palpi, under side of antennal scape, the four anterior coxæ and trochanters pale stramineous-yellow; the four front femora, tibiæ and tarsi yellowish-fulvous, the femora darker, more fulvous coloured than the rest; hind legs black, the apical joint of the trochanters yellow, the tibiæ broadly testaceous in the middle; the spurs white. Ventral keel testaceous. Wings hyaline, the nervures and stigma black; the areolet not appendiculated, the nervures meeting in front; the second transverse cubital nervure largely bullated behind. ♀.

Length 9 mm.; terebra 3 mm.

Cape Colony. Grahamstown.

Head closely rugose, opaque; the face and front thickly covered with silvery pubescence; the face and clypeus flat, not separated; the front depressed in the middle below. Temples roundly, distinctly narrowed. Apex of clypeus distinctly, broadly rounded. Pro- and mesothorax closely, distinctly punctured, thickly covered with short, white pubescence; the apex of propleuræ striated in the middle; the median segment more strongly rugosely punctured. On the base of the metanotum are two large semicircular areæ; a not very distinct keel runs down from their middle to an indistinct one on the sides of the apical slope; the segment is densely covered with fuscous pubescence. Abdominal petiole shining, dilated at the apex, nearly as long as the hind femora, longer than the hind coxæ and trochanters united.

The recurrent nervure is interstitial with the second transverse

cubital; the metanotum between the basal areæ is distinctly transversely striated and, less distinctly, in the middle below.

LIMNERIUM MELANOSTOMUM, sp. nov.

Black; the second, third, and the greater part of the fourth abdominal segments and the legs rufo-testaceous, the coxæ black; a narrow rufous line on the hinder orbits; wings hyaline, the stigma dark testaceous, the nervures black; the areolet obsolete. ♂.

Length 8 mm.

Cape Colony. Neighbourhood of Cape Town.

Head and thorax finely, closely punctured, and covered with short white pubescence; the depression above the antennæ shining, smooth, and with two or three keels. Metanotum long; its base depressed, smooth, shining; petiolar area longer than broad, widened at the apex; areola twice longer than wide, widened and rounded at the base; posterior median area narrowed at the base, punctured there, the rest transversely striated; the segment is more strongly, closely rugosely punctured than the mesothorax. The apex of the discoidal nervure and the recurrent are largely bullated; the recurrent nervure is received very shortly beyond the transverse cubital.

LIMNERIUM LONGICEPS, sp. nov.

Black; the mandibles, palpi, tegulæ, and the four front coxæ and trochanters stramineous, the rest of the four anterior legs fulvous; the hind coxæ and basal joint of trochanters black; the apical joint of the latter stramineous, the femora dark fulvous; the tibiæ pale, a fuscous band near the base and a larger one at the apex; the tarsi fuscous, the basal joint broadly white at the base. The second abdominal segment rufous at the apex and along the sides. Wings hyaline, the stigma and nervures fuscous; the areolet small, the nervures thick; the pedicle nearly as long as the apical branch. ♀.

Length 4-5 mm.; terebra 1 mm.

Cape Colony. Cape Town.

Head and thorax alutaceous, covered with a short, white pubescence; the face with long silvery hair. Face longer than usual, owing to the longer malar space, which is as long as the antennal scape. Metanotum indistinctly areolated; there is a small, indistinct petiolar area followed by a long pedicle from which branch off keels which border the apical slope; there are two lateral areæ indistinctly separated; the apical gradually narrowed to a sharp point at the apex; spiracular area moderately distinct.

PANISCINI.

PANISCUS, Schr.

PANISCUS MELANOGASTER, sp. nov.

Dark rufous, the abdomen for the greater part black; the antennæ of a lighter rufous colour; the orbits, sides, and apex of the clypeus yellow; wings hyaline, the costa, stigma, and nervures black. ♂.

Length 21 mm.

Cape Colony. Neighbourhood of Cape Town.

Face and clypeus closely punctured, the latter (especially below) not so closely punctured. Mandibles tinged with yellow, black at the apex. Clypeus separated by a furrow from the face. Scutellar keels distinct, black. Except at the apex the metanotum is closely transversely striated; there is a large depression, bordered behind by a keel, on the sides of the apex. Basal two segments of the abdomen as long as the thorax. Disco-cubital nervure with a slight indication of a stump of a nervure.

PANISCUS MELANOCOTIS, Bé.

This seems to be a variable species as regards the amount of black on the head and abdomen and of yellow on the head and thorax. The ocellar region may want the black, and the abdomen may be blackish from the second segment. The stump of a nervure on the disco-cubital may be distinct, indistinct, or even absent.

BANCHINI.

EXETASTES, Grav.

EXETASTES PERONATUS, sp. nov.

Black, a line on the base of the mesonotum in the middle, narrowed gradually behind and reaching near to the tegulæ, a large mark on the scutellum, commencing at the top of the basal slope, a narrow one on the apex of the post-scutellum, tegulæ, and tubercles, yellow; the apical four segments of the abdomen with their apices narrowly lined with white. Legs red; the coxæ, trochanters, apex of hind femora narrowly, apical half of hind tibiae and the hind tarsi, black. Wings hyaline, the nervures and stigma black; the disco-cubital nervure broken by a stump of a nervure. ♀ and ♂.

Length 10-11 mm.; sheath of ovipositor 1 mm.

Cape Colony. Namaqualand Distr.; O'okiep; Klipfontein.

Face closely, distinctly punctured; the upper part of the clypeus more strongly, but not so closely punctured, the lower smooth; the front and vertex punctured somewhat like the face. There is a short yellow line behind the middle of the mandibles in front. Palpi blackish. Pro- and mesothorax closely and regularly punctured. Metanotum closely rugosely punctured, more or less finely striated-reticulated; the metapleuræ punctured like the mesopleuræ. Abdomen smooth and shining. Areolet 5-angled; the nervures not quite meeting in front; the transverse median nervure not quite interstitial.

RHYNCHEXETASTES, gen. nov.

Labrum large, longer than the clypeus, malar space distinct, as long as the antennal scape; the mandibles long, projecting downwards, their apices meeting in the middle of the labrum, enclosing the labrum; they end in two broad teeth. Trophi elongated; the maxillæ as long as the face and clypeus united. Occiput transverse, margined. Temples obliquely narrowed. Parapsidal furrows absent. Metanotum neither areolated nor keeled; the spiracles linear. First abdominal segment as long as the following two united; it becomes gradually widened towards the apex; the second is longer than its width at the apex; the third is square. Areolet shortly appendiculated; the disco-cubital nervure distinctly broken by a stump of a nervure; the transverse median is interstitial. Transverse median nervure in hind wings broken near the top. Third antennal joint as long as the following two united. Front with a keel between the antennæ.

The abdomen is smooth and shining; it is thickened towards the apex; the sheaths of the ovipositor are broad and as long as the apical two segments united. Hind legs long; the coxæ thickened, long; apices of tarsal joints spinose; the claws simple. The wings are uniformly fuscous violaceous.

The affinities of this species are with *Exetastes*, from which it may be known by the elongated trophi, fuscous violaceous wings, and by the disco-cubital nervure being distinctly broken. The elongated trophi allies it to the American genera *Agathilla*, West. and *Agathobanchus*, Ashm., but these have the trophi much more lengthened.

As I have said, the affinities of this genus are with *Exetastes* rather than with *Banchus*. Probably its nearest known ally is

Semnophrys, Foer.; it may be known from the present genus by its very broad head and by there being a horn between the antennæ.

* *RHYNCHEXETASTES VIOLACEIPENNIS*, sp. nov.

Rufous, the antennæ, the occiput, vertex, front broadly, a large mark on the sides of the clypeus, malar space except in the centre, the mesonotum, except a curved line, widest at the base along the sides, a transverse mark, wider than long, of equal width and length, propleuræ except narrowly at the base, mesopleuræ except for an irregular, somewhat pyriform mark (the narrowed end in front) at the apex below, the breast, a narrow line along the base of the metapleuræ, two streaks on the apical half of the first abdominal segment, two broader ones, dilated at the apex, on the second, the third except at the sides, and the whole of the others, black. Legs coloured like the body, the apex of the hind tibiæ and the hind tarsi, except at the base and apex, black. Wings uniformly fuscous violaceous, the nervures and stigma black. ♀.

Length 12 mm.

Cape Colony.

Head closely punctured; the labrum is of a paler, more yellowish hue and is much less distinctly punctured; the rufous colour of the mandibles has a yellowish tint; the teeth are black. Palpi fuscous. Pro- and mesothorax closely punctured, the punctures distinctly separated; the metapleuræ punctured like the mesopleuræ; the metanotum closely rugosely punctured, striated in the middle. Abdomen smooth and shining.

ALLOTHECA, gen. nov.

Metathoracic spiracles small, oval. Basal third of abdominal petiole narrowed, the apical part dilated; the basal part of it becomes gradually wider, the apical (and larger) is of equal width; the other segments are not much compressed. Parapsidal furrows obsolete. Clypeus not separated from the face, its apex bluntly rounded. Malar space long, not quite so long as the antennal scape. Eyes parallel, not emarginate within. Scutellum roundly convex. Metanotum with the apex widely and deeply depressed. Areolet 4-angled, the nervures meeting in front. Transverse median nervure interstitial. Sub-discoidal nervure originating below the middle of the recurrent nervure. Disco-cubital nervure rounded in the middle, not broken. Basal abscissa of radius roundly curved downwards; the apical

straight, oblique. Apical nervures in hind wings almost, if not quite, obsolete. Antennæ shorter than the body, the third joint distinctly longer than the fourth. Claws simple. Mandibles bidentate. Labrum large, projecting. Palpi and trophi normal.

The head in front is elongate, clearly longer than wide; it is somewhat rostriform, but not so much as in *Rhynchexetastes*. The characteristics of the genus are the campanulate abdominal petiole, narrowed clearly at the base, large, hollowed labrum, hollowed centre of metanotum, and semi-obsolete apical nervures in hind wings. The transverse median nervure in the latter appears to be broken close to the bottom. The ovipositor, too, is longer than in the normal *Banchini*. The long ovipositor makes it look more like a Pimplid than anything else.

ALLOTHECA ANNULIPES, sp. nov.

Black, the labrum and middle of the antennæ dark red; legs red, the coxæ and the greater part of the trochanters black; the outer side of the four front tibiæ yellowish white; the outer side of the hinder white in the middle, the base and apex broadly black; the hind tarsi black; the base of the first joint and of the second more narrowly white; the spurs white; wings hyaline, the nervures and stigma black; tegulæ white. ♀.

Length 9 mm.; ovipositor 3 mm.

Cape Colony. Neighbourhood of Cape Town.

Head and thorax closely punctured, thickly covered with short white pubescence. Scutellum roundly convex; its apex more closely, rugosely punctured than the base. Metanotum rugosely punctured; the centre transversely striated, more closely and finely above than below; the upper part of the pleuræ more coarsely rugosely punctured than the metanotum. Abdomen shining, smooth; the apical segments shortly pilose; the sheaths of the ovipositor broad, densely pilose, dilated at the apex.

PORIZONINI.

RICRENA, gen. nov.

Wings without an areolet; the transverse cubital nervure thick, short, the recurrent nervure received shortly beyond it, the cubitus sloping down to receive it; transverse median nervure interstitial; the second cubital cellule closed. The apical nervures in hind wings almost obsolete, only the radius being faintly indicated. Median

segment, if anything, longer than usual; it is completely areolated; the areola is three times longer than wide, obliquely narrowed at the base, transverse at the apex; the spiracles are separated from the pleural keel. Second abdominal segment closely, longitudinally striated. Antennæ about 34-jointed, shorter than the body. Parapsidal furrows distinct. First abdominal segment spiracles minute, placed near the base of the apical third. Clypeus separated from the face. Malar space distinct. Occiput margined, but not strongly. Ocelli large, more prominent than usual. Hinder metatarsus shorter than the following two joints united; claws small, simple. Palpi slender, of moderate length.

In the Foersterian-Ashmeadian system this genus would come in near *Dolichopselephus* and *Temelucha*. From the very large size (as in *Ophion*) of the ocelli and from the colouration I should think the type of this genus is of nocturnal habits. The wings have a slight milky tint.

* *RICRENA PALLIDIPENNIS*, sp. nov.

Rufo-testaceous, the flagellum of antennæ, a line uniting the posterior with the anterior ocelli, the parts at the sides of the scutellum, the base, apex and middle of metanotum, mesosternum and base of first abdominal segment, an oblique mark on mesopleuræ below the tubercles and the lower side of the metapleuræ, black. Wings hyaline, with a slight milky tint; the nervures black, the stigma dark fuscous. ♂.

Length 7 mm.

Cape Colony.

Face minutely punctured, the inner orbits, malar space and base of mandibles pale yellow. Mandibular teeth black. Ocelli amber-coloured, the hinder are separated from each other by a distinctly greater distance than they are from the eyes; the anterior has a semicircular keel in the middle. Thorax closely punctured, shining; the lower part of the propleuræ, the parapsidal furrows and tegulæ are yellow; the median segment is more irregularly and not so strongly punctured; the posterior median area is closely, transversely striated. Legs slender, the tarsi longer than the tibiæ; the anterior more than twice their length; the basal two joints united being longer than them. The disco-cubital nervure near the apex and the upper half of the recurrent nervure are bullated; the short, transverse cubital nervure is much thickened; the costæ between the stigma and where it receives the transverse basal nervure is thickened.

PIMPLINÆ.

ACÆNITINI.

PARACOLLYRIA, gen. nov.

Fore wings without an areolet; the transverse cubital nervure short, the recurrent nervure is received beyond it. Transverse median nervure received behind the transverse basal, almost interstitial. Disco-cubital nervure broken by a stump of a nervure. Transverse median nervure in hind wings broken distinctly above the middle. Head cubital, the temples broad, the occiput transverse or roundly incised. Antennæ in ♀ short, stout, the third joint longer than the fourth; in ♂ longer, stout. Parapsidal furrows deep. Median segment with only a semicircular area on the apex; the spiracles are placed in the middle; they are large, linear. Malar space long, not much shorter than the eyes, which are parallel. Apex of clypeus transverse, or bluntly, broadly rounded; it is not separated from the face. Labrum hidden. Mandibles edentate, curved, the apical half narrowed. First abdominal segment stout, broad at the base, gradually widened towards the apex, which is twice the width of the base; it is as long as, or longer, than the following two united; the spiracles are placed shortly behind the middle. Hypopygium cultriform, projecting. Second abdominal segment wider than long. Legs stout; the hinder greatly lengthened; much stouter than the anterior; their basal joint is slightly longer than the following two united. Four anterior claws cleft; the hinder long, curved, simple.

The four species I have included in this genus are rather diverse in colouration, but all have the characteristics enumerated above. In Ashmead's table (Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. xxiii. 48) it would enter into *Chorischizus*, but it can hardly be referred to that genus. Its nearest ally known to me is *Siphimedia* from the Oriental Zoological Region. That genus may be known by the stoutly bidentate mandibles, areolated metanotum, by the apex of the clypeus not being transverse, and by the transverse median nervure in hind wings being broken in the middle, and by the interstitial recurrent nervure. The species may be recognised by the following table:—

a. Thorax and abdomen black.

Wings fuscous with a hyaline cloud at the apex; the disco-cubital nervure broken by a stump of a nervure, head red, antennæ ringed with white *ruficollis*.

- Wings yellowish hyaline, their apex smoky; the disco-cubital nervure not broken; head black, antennæ not ringed. *flavipennis*.
 b. Thorax and abdomen red.
 Wings smoky, with two small hyaline clouds near the apex;
 hind tibiæ not entirely black *fumipennis*.
 Wings yellowish hyaline, with smoky clouds on the apical half;
 hind tibiæ entirely black *pulchripennis*.

Obs. The Malayan genus *Phaëga*, Cam. (Entomologist, 1905, 170) is closely related to *Paracollyria*; it may be known by the dentate apex of clypeus, bidentate mandibles, and by the transverse median nervure in hind wings not being broken so near the top.

PARACOLLYRIA RUFICOLLIS, sp. nov.

Black, the head, mandibles, except at the apex, and the prothorax, except the propleuræ above narrowly, red; the wings fuscous-violaceous, the nervures and stigma black; there is a clear hyaline cloud on the outer side of the recurrent nervure and touching it, which extends from the costa to the discoidal nervure. ♀.

Length 15 mm.; terebra 8 mm.

Southern Rhodesia. Sebakwe.

Face and centre of clypeus punctured, but neither closely nor strongly. Malar space two-thirds of the length of the eyes. Upper apical part of the propleuræ weakly punctured; the crenulated apical furrow commences shortly above the middle. Base and lower part of the mesopleuræ sparsely punctured; the apex beyond the crenulated furrow is much more closely and distinctly punctured. There are two keels down the base of the metanotum; between the middle and the apical keel there is a strong belt of stout, irregular, transverse striæ, bordered on the outer side by a longitudinal one. The abdominal petiole is as long as the following three segments united.

PARACOLLYRIA FLAVIPENNIS, sp. nov.

Black; the lower half of the clypeus, labrum, mandibles, except at the apex, palpi and four front legs, rufo-testaceous, the middle coxæ black on the outer side. Wings yellowish hyaline, the nervures and stigma yellow; a small cloud below the apex of the disco-cubital nervure, not touching the recurrent nervure, a small cloud below it and a cloud round the apex, widest in the cubital cellule and below extending not far from the discoidal nervure. ♂.

Length 17 mm.

Natal. Newcastle.

Antennæ stout, not tapering towards the apex, 31-jointed, thickly covered with short, black, stiff pile. The raised central part of the face and the sides strongly, but not very closely punctured. Thorax smooth and shining; the lower part of the propleuræ at the apex striated; the base of the mesopleuræ, from near the top, strongly and closely punctured behind the depression which is stoutly crenulated. Abdomen smooth and shining; the basal four ventral segments are cream-coloured at the apex, the basal segment broadly so. The recurrent nervure is received the length of the transverse cubital nervure beyond it.

PARACOLLYRIA FUMIPENNIS, sp. nov.

Rufo-fulvous; the antennæ, more than the apical two-thirds of the hind tibiæ and the hind tarsi black; wings fuscous, a small hyaline cloud, wider than long, at the base of the stigma, a larger, broader one extending from the costa to the discoidal nervure, the part in the radial cellule, wider slightly at both sides than that beyond it. ♂.

Length 15 mm.; terebra 7 mm.

Natal. Newcastle.

Antennæ not quite so long as the body, stout, not tapering towards the apex; the pubescence minute, sparse; denser towards the apex; the last joint somewhat compressed laterally, as long as the preceding two united; there are twenty-nine joints. Face strongly, but not very closely punctured; the clypeus depressed, smooth. The curved apical half of the mandibles black; the rufous of the base is tinged with yellow. The upper side of the thorax is smooth; there is a curved keel on the apex of the metanotum, with a keel down its middle; there is a row of punctures on either side; behind these a double row of punctures in the middle above the keel. Propleuræ smooth, except for a crenulated furrow down the apex. Mesopleuræ closely punctured except at the apex above. Abdomen smooth and shining; the basal two segments are largely marked with black above; the ventral segments are edged with pale yellow at the apex; the basal much more broadly than the others.

PARACOLLYRIA PULCHRIPENNIS, sp. nov.

Rufous; the antennæ, mandibular teeth and the hind tibiæ and tarsi, black; the wings yellowish hyaline; a triangular cloud along the transverse basal nervure, not reaching to the costa and the narrowed end in front, the apex from the commencement of the

disco-cubital nervure and the base of the radius, except for a yellowish-hyaline cloud, commencing at the base of the radius, extending to not far from its apex and going along the inner side of the recurrent nervure to shortly beyond the discoidal nervure and extending forwards to its middle. ♀.

Length 15 mm.; terebra 7 mm.

Natal. Newcastle.

Antennæ stout, 27-jointed, densely covered with a minute pile, the apical joints brownish; the last somewhat compressed, longer than the preceding two united. Face strongly but not closely punctured; the clypeus more sparsely punctured. Front and vertex smooth; the latter stoutly, somewhat irregularly keeled down the middle; the keel weaker above than below. Apex of clypeus depressed, smooth below, punctured above. Thorax smooth; the mesopleuræ, except the upper, apical half punctured. The recurrent nervure is received at a greater distance than its length from the transverse cubital.

PIMPLINI.

PERITHOUS, Holmgr.

? PERITHOUS VIOLACEUS, sp. nov.

Dark blue, tinged with violaceous, smooth and shining; the metapleuræ, except at the apex, strongly closely punctured; wings violaceous, iridescent, the nervures and stigma black; the areolet sessile or shortly appendiculated. ♀.

Length 18–20 mm.; ovipositor 21–24 mm.

Cape Colony. Stellenbosch.

Parapsidal furrows narrow, but distinct in front. Metanotum with a shallow furrow running from the base to near the apex; the parts bordering the furrow roundly, broadly raised; the apex with two deep foveæ, wider than long, rounded behind and separated by a broad keel. Abdominal segments smooth; the first more than double—nearly three times—longer than its width at the apex; the base with a triangular depression; the middle with an elongated fovea; the second is longer than wide, the third almost square, the others wider than long; the third, fourth, and fifth broadly roundly tuberculate laterally; the raised parts on the third longer than wide, on the fourth and fifth wider than long. Disco-cubital nervure irregularly roundly curved, not broken; transverse median nervure interstitial; transverse median nervure in hindwings angled and broken shortly, but distinctly above the middle. Face thickly

covered with black hair; the clypeus bounded behind by a narrow, but distinct keel. Tarsi spinose; the claws not toothed. The recurrent nervure is received beyond the middle. Metathoracic spiracles oval. Hind coxæ about three times longer than wide; with the trochanters they are as long as the femora; the last joint of hind tarsi about four times longer than the preceding.

This species agrees fairly well with *Perithous*; it certainly agrees with it better than with *Ephialtes*. Kriechbaumer (Verh. z. b. ges. Wien, v., 488) describes an *Ephialtes violaceus* from Kaffraria, which appears to be closely allied, having the same colouration of the wings and body, and not differing greatly in size.

ECHTHROMORPHA, Holmgr.

ECHTHROMORPHA CONTINUA, Brullé.

A specimen from Natal (Durban) is probably this species. It is, however, very much discoloured, probably through having been killed, judging from its almost vermilion tint, by cyanide of potassium. The species is recorded by Krieger, Berich. d. Naturf. Gessel. zu Leipzig, 1898, p. 57, from Natal. Cf. also Kriechbaumer, Berl. Ent. Zeits., xxxix., 50.

XANTHOPIMPLA, Sauss.

XANTHOPIMPLA NATALENSIS, sp. nov.

Luteous, the antennæ except at the base black, the scape yellow below; an irregular mark enclosing the ocelli, a large mark in the centre of the occiput, three marks on the base of the mesonotum, the central much smaller, irregular and placed opposite the base of the others, which are twice longer than wide, an irregular smaller mark at the base of the scutellum, two irregularly oval marks on the base of the metanotum; two marks, wider than long, on the base of the third, fourth, and fifth segments, that on the fourth wider than on the others; and a larger and wider one on the sides of the seventh, black. Hind tarsi black. Wings hyaline, the stigma and nervures black. ♀.

Length 13–15 mm.

Natal. Durban.

Areola quadrangular, wider than long, of equal width throughout; the tooth-bearing area long, narrow, the inner side half the width of the outer. Face closely, strongly punctured, flat, the sides obliquely depressed. Clypeus roundly convex, less strongly punctured than the face; both are thickly covered with fuscous pubescence. Thorax

smooth, shortly pilose; the pile on the scutellum longer. Areolet triangular, shortly appendiculated; the recurrent nervure received in the middle. First abdominal segment smooth, the second sparsely punctured, the third to seventh closely punctured, their apices smooth; the third to sixth with an indistinct transverse furrow near the apex. Hind tarsi short, stout, not much longer than the tibiæ.

The ♂ is similarly coloured, except that there are ten black spots on the abdomen, the sixth segment having a pair like the others. The size and shape of the central spot on the mesonotum varies. The clypeus at the base laterally is bordered by a large fovea; the labrum is large, narrowed to a bluntly rounded point.

XANTHOPIMPLA APPENDICULATA, sp. nov.

Yellow; the central area of the abdominal segments tinged with rufous; wings hyaline, the apex slightly smoky, the stigma fuscous, the nervures black; the areolet wide, distinctly appendiculated, the recurrent nervure received shortly beyond the middle; it is roundly broadly curved in front. ♀.

Length 10 mm.; terebra 2 mm.

Natal.

Antennæ blackish above, the scape yellow, the flagellum brownish below. Face somewhat closely punctured, the front and vertex smooth. Thorax smooth; the mesopleuræ closely punctured. Scutellum thickly covered with long fuscous hair; the lateral keels moderately high. Areola large, 6-angled, longer than wide, the base more than half the width of the apex; the tooth-bearing area large, not much narrowed on the inner side. Ocellar region black. Abdomen immaculate, closely, strongly punctured; the first segment twice longer than wide; the centre of the second to fifth segments raised; the raised part roundly narrowed laterally; the apical two segments smooth; the last large; in its centre are two keels forming a triangle, with a short pedicle at the base of the segment.

The areola in this species is much larger than usual.

DELAULAX, gen. nov.

Wings uniformly fuscous; the disco-cubital nervure broken by the stump of a nervure; areolet 4-angled, the transverse cubital nervures united in front. Transverse median nervure in hind wings broken in the middle. Apical joint of antennæ shorter than the preceding two united. Clypeus separated by a narrow line from the

face; its apex with a semicircular depression. Abdomen punctured, with transverse depressions; the first segment twice longer than it is wide at the apex; the apical slope depressed; the apex of the segment not raised in the centre; the second segment longer than wide; the third slightly longer than wide; the others wider than long. Metathoracic spiracles small, almost round. Parapsidal furrows deep at the base of mesonotum.

I only know the ♂ of this genus. Its characteristics are the uniformly fuscous wings, red body colour, long first abdominal segment and transverse median nervure in hind wings broken in the middle. The similarly coloured species of *Pimpla* may be at once known by the transverse median nervure in hind wings, being broken above the middle. In Ashmead's arrangement the genus would come in near *Itopectis* and *Eremochila*.

DELAULAX RUFUS, sp. nov.

Rufous, the antennæ, the centre of the front and vertex broadly, the centre of the occiput broadly, the line narrowed above and continuous with that on the vertex, the sides of the mesonotum broadly, the parts at the sides of the scutellums broadly, the mesosternum and the hind tibiæ and tarsi, black. Wings uniformly fuscous violaceous, the stigma and nervures black. ♂.

Length 9-10 mm.

Cape Colony. Cape Town.

Shining, covered with white pubescence on the body and legs, on the face with black hair. Median segment closely, strongly punctured, a broad smooth space down the middle of the metanotum; the lower part of the metapleuræ only weakly punctured. Basal slope of the first abdominal segment smooth, the rest of it strongly, but not closely punctured; the second to fourth are more closely and quite as strongly punctured; the fifth is more weakly punctured; the sixth smooth and densely pilose; the apices of all the segments are smooth.

HOLCOPIMPLA, gen. nov.

Median segment neither keeled nor areolated, a wide, distinct furrow down the middle; the spiracles small, oval. Scutellum roundly convex, its sides not keeled. Parapsidal furrows distinct on the basal half. Clypeus separated from the face by a narrow furrow; it is largely depressed on the apical half; the depression is narrowed above. Abdomen closely punctured, the segments depressed at the base; the first segment longer than wide, the second as long as

wide, obliquely depressed laterally at the base; the other segments wider than long; the ovipositor longer than the abdomen. Transverse median nervure in hind wings broken in the middle; areolet 4-angled, the transverse cubital nervures uniting in front. Legs moderately stout; the basal joint of hind tarsi as long as the following two united; the claws bear a very large, broad, bluntly rounded projection on the basal half. Colour yellow.

The eyes are bare, parallel, neither converging above nor below; the malar space is not quite so long as the antennal scape. The last antennal joint is as long as the preceding two joints united. The disco-cubital nervure is slightly angled in the middle, not broken by a stump; the transverse median nervure interstitial.

The clypeus is not separated so strongly by a furrow as it is in *Pimpla*. Its nearest known ally is *Erythropimpla*. The yellow colouration gives it the appearance of a *Xanthopimpla* or *Theronia*; but the absence of keels from the median segment separates it from both; the stoutly keeled scutellum of the former and the smooth abdomen of the latter are further points of distinction.

HOLCOPIMPLA NIGRICORNIS, sp. nov.

Yellow; the antennæ black; there is a black mark on either side of the apex of the median segment, and a transverse one on the apex of the second abdominal segment near the outer edge. Wings hyaline, the stigma and nervures black, the areolet oblique, very shortly appendiculated; the recurrent nervure is received shortly beyond the middle. ♀.

Length 11 mm.; ovipositor 9 mm.

Cape Colony. Kimberley.

Head smooth, sparsely covered with short white pubescence. Mandibular teeth black. Pro- and mesothorax are smooth and shining; the metanotum closely and strongly punctured, except the central furrow which is smooth; the upper part of the metapleuræ is more sparsely weakly punctured. Metapleural keel stout, becoming weaker towards the apex. Abdomen, except the last segment, closely, rugosely punctured; the apices of the segments are depressed, smooth; the last is smooth, raised, triangular, bordered by two furrows, which unite at the base. Hind tarsi black. Sheath of ovipositor black; slender.

I have a specimen from the Transvaal which is only 7 mm. in length. Such differences in size are not uncommon with the *Pimplinæ*.

SPILOPIMPLA, Cam.

SPILOPIMPLA RUFITHORAX, Cam.

Dunbrody.

PIMPLA, Fabr.

* PIMPLA NATALENSIS, sp. nov.

Rufous, the antennæ, ocelli, and the hind tibiæ and tarsi, black; the wings yellowish hyaline, an irregular cloud commencing on the stigma near its base, shortly behind the radius and extending to the opposite side, a wider cloud at the apex of the wing, both being united by a cloud as wide as the basal at the posterior edge of the wings; there is a cloud, as wide as that on the apex of the front wings, on the hinder pair; the part of the stigma enclosing the cloud is black; its base, costa, and nervures are yellow. ♀.

Length, body and ovipositor, nearly 10 mm.

Natal.

Head smooth and shining, the face covered with long fulvous hair. Apex of mandibles black. Antennæ covered with a dense microscopic black pile; the apical joint brown, as long as the following two united. Temples not narrowed, rounded behind. Areolet shortly appendiculated, almost sessile, oblique; the recurrent nervure is received at the base of the apical fourth. Transverse median nervure in hind wings broken shortly above the middle. The discocubital nervure is distinctly broken. Abdomen twice longer than the head and thorax united; the basal five segments closely, strongly punctured except at the apex; the transverse depressions are shallower than usual; on the base of the last segment are two furrows which unite at the base. Metanotal spiracles oval. Claws untoothed. The ovipositor is straight, projecting from the lower side of the abdomen.

This species has a great resemblance to *Cosmiopimpla vipoides*, but, apart from the fact that the latter has three clouds in the wings, it has also the transverse median nervure in hind wings broken below, not above the middle as it is in *Pimpla*.

PIMPLA LIMBATA, Tosq.

Mém. Soc. Ent. Belg., v., 1896, p. 295.

This species (described from the Cape) is in the collection from King William's Town District (St. Mathew's). It comes close to *P. shawi*, Cam., Records Albany Mus., i., 145. The two may be separated thus:—

The subapical band on the forewings continuous, median segment sparsely punctured; thorax entirely black; ovipositor longer than the abdomen *shawi*.

The subapical band on the forewings not continuous, median segment closely strongly punctured; thorax largely marked with pale yellow; ovipositor much shorter than the abdomen *limbata*, Tosq.

PIMPLA PROPERATA, Tosq.

There is a female in the collection, and I have also seen two males from the Cape. The amount of red or purple on the abdomen varies in the ♂; it may be black, only obscurely tinged with red or purple tints; the colour of the legs varies also; they may be almost entirely black, especially the posterior; and the amount of yellow on the anterior varies also. I consider it very probable that *P. mahalensis*, Grib., and *P. conchylata*, Tosq., may be forms of one species. So far as I can judge from the limited material at my disposal, I should think that the colouration of these forms is too unstable to be of much use for separating them specifically. (Cf. Tosquet, Mém. Soc. Ent. Belg., v., 295.)

PIMPLA MELANOSPILA, sp. nov.

Rufous, the abdomen darker coloured, the antennæ (the under side of the flagellum is brown), head, the breast—the black extending on to the pleuræ—the mesonotum narrowly near the wings, and the mandibles black; the palpi white, the four front legs for the greater part whitish yellow, the edges of the femora above and below, the tibiæ at the base narrowly and the greater part of the rest (the two parts separated by a narrow line) fuscous; the hind coxæ, tibiæ, except for a white band near the apex, the tarsi, except for a white band on the basal half, black; the trochanters white, femora red. Wings hyaline, the nervures and stigma black, the base of the latter narrowly white. ♀.

Length 9 mm.; terebra 2 mm.

Cape Colony. Cape Town.

Face closely, strongly punctured and covered with fuscous pubescence. Clypeus smooth, shining, roundly convex, broadly depressed in the middle. Median segment closely punctured, thickly covered with white hair. Basal five segments of the abdomen closely and strongly punctured; the sixth more weakly punctured, the seventh smooth; the first segment is twice longer than its width at the base; the apices of the segments are smooth. Areolet small, oblique, 4-angled, the nervures uniting in front.

PIMPLA HEXENSIS, sp. nov.

Black, the legs bright red, flagellum of antennæ brownish below; the palpi testaceous yellow; tegulæ pale yellow; the edges of the clypeus testaceous; the abdominal segments narrowly, but distinctly lined with rufous at the apex. Wings hyaline, the stigma fuscous, the nervures black. ♂.

Length 7 mm.

Cape Colony. Worcester Distr.; Hex River.

Face closely, strongly punctured, bluntly keeled in the middle, thickly covered with white pubescence. Apex of clypeus smooth, depressed, brownish, paler round the edges. Front punctured in the middle. Temples broad, obliquely roundly narrowed. Mesonotum very smooth and shining. Scutellum more opaque, finely punctured. Metanotum closely, somewhat strongly transversely striated; the apical slope smooth. Propleuræ smooth, the apex with a striated band. Mesopleuræ smooth and bare above, below punctured and covered with white pubescence. Metapleuræ closely, distinctly punctured, the punctures running into striæ at the apex. There is a crenulated furrow near the apex of the mesopleuræ. Abdomen closely punctured; the punctures becoming weaker towards the apex; the first segment three times longer than its width at the apex; its spiracles prominent; there are no transverse depressions. Areolet oblique, sessile, almost appendiculated, the recurrent nervure is received shortly beyond the middle; the discocubital nervure is angled and broken by a distinct stump of a nervure before the middle; the transverse median nervure in hind wings is broken shortly above the middle. The first joint of the flagellum is about one-fourth longer than the second; the last is shorter than the preceding. Eyes not emarginate. Parapsidal furrows obsolete. Metathoracic spiracles small, oval. Claws untoothed.

This is not a typical *Pimpla* as now defined, but having only a single male I leave it in that genus for the present.

COSMIOPIMPLA, Cam.

COSMIOPIMPLA FERRUGINEA, Cam.,

Trans. S. Afric. Phil. Soc., vol. xv., 1905, p. 198.

This species is probably identical with *Pimpla ripoides*, Brullé (Hymén., iv., 96). Most of the specimens in the collection have a small black mark on the sides of the second and third abdominal segments. The ♂ is similarly coloured to the ♀, except that it may

be paler, more testaceous in colour, the yellow tint in the wings being also paler. In the collection from Rondeburg, September, is a closely allied species or variety, differing from the type in having the median segment and the hind legs largely suffused with black, and in the first abdominal segment being black. The punctuation on the abdomen is closer. Probably the species is variable in colouration, as it certainly is in size.

GLYPTA, Gravenh.

GLYPTA NIGRO-ORNATA, sp. nov.

Rufous, the face, inner orbits, mandibles and palpi yellow, tinged with rufous; the front and vertex broadly, the occiput, outer edge of the outer orbits, the outer, upper half of the malar space, mesonotum at the sides behind the tegulæ, propleuræ from shortly below the middle, prosternum, meso- and metasternum, the black extending on to the pleuræ, a narrow line behind the tubercles, a broad line along the lower two-thirds of the apex of the mesopleuræ, the scape of the antennæ above and the flagellum entirely, black. ♂.

Length 9 mm.

Cape Colony. Stellenbosch.

Face and clypeus minutely punctured and covered with a white pubescence; the front and vertex smooth and shining. Malar scape longer than the antennal scape. Mandibular teeth equal in length. Mesonotum strongly, but not closely punctured, the punctures in rows, the sides of the central lobe smooth at the base; it is clearly separated to near the apex. Scutellum roundly convex; it is strongly punctured; post-scutellum smooth. Pleuræ and mesonotum strongly and closely punctured—more closely and strongly than the mesonotum. First abdominal segment except at the base, and the second to fourth strongly closely punctured; the others smooth, pilose, the last tinged with yellow; genital armature large, black. Wings hyaline, the nervures and stigma black; the areolet oblique, shortly appendiculated; the second transverse cubital nervure the longer; it is also fainter. The four front legs are largely tinged with fulvous; the hinder are redder in tint and have the apex of the tibiæ and the calcaria black.

The first abdominal segment is twice longer than wide; the second and third are wider than long; the furrows are deep. There is a deep, oblique furrow on the lower half of the metapleuræ, its lower part touching the base; on the lower basal half is a leaf-like, obscure yellow keel, immediately over the coxæ. The transverse median

nervure is received beyond the transverse basal. First joint of flagellum distinctly longer than the second. The disco-cubital nervure is thickened shortly behind the middle, almost broken; the recurrent nervure is interstitial; the transverse median nervure in hind wings is broken below the middle; the issuing nervure is faint.

Allied to *G. rufescens*, Tosq.

XANTHEPHIALTES, gen. nov.

Second abdominal segment twice longer than wide, the third slightly longer than wide, the others wider than long; the third to fifth segments with two large oval raised tubercles behind the middle; there are two indistinct ones on the second. Areolet large, wide, the transverse cubital nervures meet in front; they are curved, the basal longer than the apical. Disco-cubital nervure unbroken. Transverse median nervure in hind wings broken almost in the middle. Claws with a stout tooth at the base; the last joint of hind tarsi fully four times longer than the preceding. Median segment smooth; the spiracles oval, of moderate size.

The temples are straight, the occiput transverse. Mandibles unequally toothed, the upper tooth turned inwardly. Malar space short, but distinct. Colour yellow; the wings black and yellow. Parapsidal furrows absent. Scutellum flat, longer than wide.

The relationship of this genus appears to be close to *Ephialtes*; that genus has the abdomen much longer, all the segments, except the apical, being much longer than wide; the transverse median nervure in hind wings is broken distinctively above the middle, the median segment is not smooth, the wings hyaline and the parapsidal furrows are distinct at the base.

This genus is founded on *Ephialtes oculatus*, Bé., Hymén., iv., 81; Tosquinet, Mém. Soc. Ent. Belg., v., 278; which is in the collection from Cape Colony, King William's Town Distr. St. Mathew's. (A. Lightfoot.)

LISSONATA, Grav.

The species may be separated by means of the following table:—

- | | | |
|---------|--|------------------------------|
| 1 (11). | Abdomen rufous. | |
| 2 (3). | Thorax rufous, only black at the base and apex of mesonotum; head black, not marked with yellow, the apex of abdomen black | <i>fulvipalpis</i> . |
| 3 (2). | Thorax black, marked with yellow; the head black, maculate with yellow; apex of abdomen not black. | |

- 4 (5). Metanotum entirely black, basal segment of abdomen black, except at the apex *spilocephalus*.
 5 (10). Metanotum black, middle and apex marked with yellow.
 6 (7). Scutellum black, the sides and apex yellow, pleuræ black, the mesopleuræ with a curved yellow line; the metapleuræ with a yellow spot *interstitialis*, Cam.
 7 (6). Scutellum yellow, a small black spot at the base; the pleuræ for the greater part yellow.
 8 (9). Breast yellow; apical cloud in fore wings small, fuscous; the ovipositor longer than the body *marshalli*.
 9 (8). Breast black; apical cloud in fore wings large, black; the ovipositor shorter than the body *fuscicornis*.
 10 (5). Metanotum rufous; the rest of the thorax rufous, marked with yellow *africana*, Cam.
 11 (1). Abdomen black, the segments lined with yellow.
 12 (13). Pleuræ black; the mesopleuræ with a curved yellow line at the bottom *curvilineata*, Cam.
 13 (12). Pleuræ yellow, slightly marked with black.
 14 (17). Apical segments of abdomen not lined with red.
 15 (16). Mesonotum black, with two yellow lines, base of abdomen black; the wings not smoky at the apex . . *lineaticeps*.
 16 (15). Mesonotum yellow with three black marks, base of first abdominal segment broadly yellow; the wings smoky at the apex *æthiopica*.
 17 (14). Apical segments of abdomen lined with red. . . . *pulchribalteata*.

LISSENOTA LINEATICEPS, sp. nov.

Yellow; the antennæ, a line, dilated above, down the middle of the face, one along the sides of the clypeus, the pronotum, a broad line going out from the black on it to the pleuræ, three broad lines (the yellow lines separating them narrow) on mesonotum, the metanotum, except for a reversed T down the middle, and an irregular longish oval mark on the sides at the base, the sides and top of the mesopleuræ, the basal line dilated obliquely below, the apical wider, narrowed above, the top of the lower part obliquely dilated, and the abdominal segments, except at the apex, and the first segment narrowly on the sides at the base, black. Four front legs yellow; the trochanters and femora lined with black behind; the coxæ largely marked with black at the base behind; the hind legs are fulvous; the coxæ broadly black on the inner side and with a broad line on the basal two-thirds below; the trochanters largely marked with black; the femora lined with black above; the tarsi darker coloured than the tibiæ. Wings clear hyaline, the nervures and stigma black; the areolet with the pedicle as long as the inner branch, which is straight; the outer is rounded; the recurrent nervure is received in the middle and is bullated above; the transverse median nervure is interstitial. ♂.

Length 8 mm.

Cape Colony. Grahamstown.

Face sparsely punctured, roundly dilated; the front and vertex are more strongly punctured. Thorax strongly and closely punctured. Covered with a thick pale pubescence. Palpi fuscous. Basal half of the mandibles yellow, the apical black. Mesosternum black, with a yellow line down the sides, these lines being narrower than the outer black ones.

May be known from *L. æthiopica*, Cam., by the broader black lines on the mesonotum, and on the metanotum, by the base of the first abdominal segment not being black, by the broad black lines on the mesosternum and by the line on the face.

LISSONOTA ÆTHIOPICA sp. nov.

Yellow; the following parts black: the antennæ, the occiput, except at the sides, the vertex broadly, the front more narrowly, a broad line in the centre of the mesonotum extending from the base to shortly beyond the middle, a similar line on the apical three-fourths of the sides, the parts bordering the scutellums, two broad lines, united at the apex, on the sides of the mesonotum, the inner curved roundly, the outer straight, a narrow line, dilated below, on the base of the mesopleuræ, a broader one on the apex, its upper third narrowed, a line down the middle of the mesosternum dilated laterally at the base and apex, a large mark near the middle of the first abdominal segment, its base narrowed to a blunt point, its apex transverse; the others are black except at the apex; the second having also two irregularly triangular yellow marks at the base. Four front legs yellow, the femora broadly lined with black behind, the edges there fulvous; the hind legs fulvous, the coxæ and trochanters yellow, the former almost entirely black on the inner side, on the outer with a broad black line; the tarsi infuscated. Wings hyaline, their apices smoky; the smoky cloud on the anterior commences near the end of the radial cellule; areolet small, oblique, triangular; the pedicle oblique, longer than the branches; the recurrent nervure is received near the middle. ♀.

Length 8-9 mm.; terebra 6 mm.

Cape Colony. Cape Town.

The ♂ is similar, but smaller; there is a continuous line on the base of the second abdominal segment; the black mark on the front and vertex is broader, on the pleuræ the lines and marks are smaller; the line on the mesosternum is interrupted and narrowed.

LISSONOTA PULCHRIBALTEATA, sp. nov.

Black, the head yellow, except a short black line in the centre of the face below the antennæ, a broad black mark on the front and vertex, that on the latter the broader and dilated in the middle, and the occiput, except at the edges; except the clypeus and outer orbits it is closely punctured; on the thorax the following are black; a transverse line on the centre of the pronotum, a broad line on the basal half of the mesonotum, rounded and narrowed at the apex, a broader line on the sides, commencing close to the base and extending to the apex; a small mark at the base of the scutellum, a large irregular mark on the sides of the median segment, longer than broad, narrowed at the apex, where there is a small incision; it extends from the base to near the apex; in the centre of the basal half is an elongated yellow mark, twice longer than wide; on the apex is a black mark, dilated in the middle. Abdomen black, the base of the first and the apex of all yellow; behind the yellow on the fourth and following segments is a rufous band; the apical segments are covered with a white pile; the middle ones are punctured. Legs fulvous; the coxæ, trochanters, four anterior femora and tibiæ in front yellow; all the trochanters and femora are lined behind with black; the hind coxæ are broadly black on the inner side and, on the basal half below, there is a black line. Areolet small, triangular; the pedicle distinctly longer than the lateral nervures; the recurrent nervure is received near the middle.

Antennæ black. Mesosternum yellow, lined with black on the sides; the metasternum black. There is a black line on the base of the mesopleuræ, which above runs below the tubercles, is extended to the apex underneath; its apex is black, triangularly dilated below the middle. ♂.

Length 10–11 mm.

Cape Colony. Neighbourhood of Cape Town.

LISSONOTA FUSCICORNIS, sp. nov.

Head and thorax black, largely marked with yellow; the abdomen bright ferruginous-red; the base of the first broadly and the apices of all the segments narrowly and obscurely yellow; wings hyaline, the apex with a blackish cloud which commences at the apical fourth of the radial cellule. Legs of a paler red colour than the abdomen; the four front coxæ and trochanters pale yellow; the

hind coxæ pale yellow, broadly streaked with black on the inner and outer side; the base of the coxæ broadly black above. ♀.

Length 14; terebra 11 mm.

Cape Colony. Kentani.

On the face a broad line runs down from each of the antennæ to the middle; between them is a slightly longer line, with the apical half dilated. The clypeus is clearly separated; its sides bordered with black; the black lines project straight upwards. On the front and vertex is a broad black line, which is broadest on the vertex, where it is roundly dilated in the middle and is continued, as a much broader mark, on to the vertex. Mandibles pale yellow, black at the apex. The head is strongly punctured. Vertex, front and face strongly closely punctured. Areolet small, triangular, the lateral nervures curved, shorter than the pedicle; the recurrent nervure interstitial with the apical. The following pale yellow markings are on the thorax: a large triangular mark on the propleuræ, tubercles, a large oblique mark on the centre of the mesopleuræ, rounded at the base above, its apex slightly projecting and transverse, a line along the base of the metapleuræ above, a large, somewhat pyriform mark in the centre, the narrowed end above, projecting and curved, two elongated triangular marks on the base of the mesonotum, a squarish mark in the middle of the apex; scutellums, a line on the centre of the metanotum, which becomes broadly, roundly dilated at the apex; there being thus formed, with the yellow of the pleuræ, two large triangular black marks at the base of the segment; they extend to shortly beyond the apex; the outer side is straight, the inner rounded; inside, at the base, is a squarish yellow mark. The apical transverse keel on the metanotum is only weakly indicated at the sides.

LISSONOTA FULVIPALPIS, sp. nov.

Rufous, the head, basal joints of antennæ, and the fifth and seventh segments of the abdomen, black; the flagellum of antennæ, except at the base, brown; legs coloured like the body, the fore coxæ paler in tint; the base of pro- and mesosternum, black. Wings hyaline, the costa and stigma rufo-fuscous, the nervures blackish; on the apex of the forewings is a deep black-violaceous cloud, which commences at the middle of the radial cellule and extends shortly beyond the areolet; there is a small faint cloud in the apex of the radial cellule of the hind wings. ♀.

Length 15 mm.; terebra 17 mm.

Transvaal. Rustenburg Distr.

Head closely and rather strongly punctured, sparsely covered with short black pile; the apex of the clypeus is pale fulvous; the mandibles pale fulvous-yellow behind the teeth and narrowly below; the upper tooth is longer than the lower. Thorax closely and strongly punctured all over; the apex of the scutellum less strongly and closely punctured and tinged with yellow; there is a large black mark, of equal width throughout, extending from the base to the middle; and there is a mark of similar size, but transverse, across the base, close to the scutellum. The middle segments of the abdomen are streaked with black. Areolet triangular, the pedicle slightly longer than the branches; the recurrent nervure is received in the middle; transverse median nervure received beyond the transverse basal.

LISSONOTA MARSHALLI, sp. nov.

Head and thorax lemon-yellow, largely marked with black; the abdomen rufous, the basal three segments at the apex narrowly marked with yellow; the four front legs lemon-yellow, the base of the anterior coxæ and the femora lined with black behind; the hind legs rufo-testaceous, their coxæ broadly lined with black, within and without, the basal joint of hind trochanters black, the apical yellow; the hinder tarsi infuscated. Wings hyaline, the apex with a smoky cloud; the areolet slightly longer than wide, rounded, not much narrowed in front; the apical transverse cubital nervure is rounded, the basal straight, oblique; the pedicle is slightly longer than the latter. ♀.

Length 12 mm.; terebra 17 mm.

Southern Rhodesia. Salisbury.

Antennæ black. The following parts on the head and thorax are black: front and vertex broadly, occiput, except narrowly round the edges, the mesonotum except two somewhat triangular spots at the base, the part bordering the scutellums, two large triangular marks on the metanotum, extending from the base to near the apex; the outer side straight, the inner roundly curved, and there is a square yellow mark on the outer side of the base; a line along the sides and top of the mesopleuræ, the line on the apex broader and irregularly dilated in the middle, the basal line being also broader below. Face closely and finely punctured; the clypeus smooth. Thorax closely and strongly punctured. The recurrent nervure is received in the middle of the areolet.

LISSONOTA CURVILINEATA, Cam.

Records Albany Museum, i., 147.

The example of this species described is a ♂. There is a ♀ in the South African Museum from Dunbrody (Rev. J. A. O'Neil). It resembles the ♂, but with the yellow markings more extended; and the apical four segments of the abdomen are for the greater part rufous, the basal four, as in the ♂, being bordered at the apex with yellow. The ovipositor is from 4 to 5 mm. long; body length 8 to 10 mm.

? LISSONOTA SPILOCEPHALA, sp. nov.

Black, head yellow, the middle of the front and vertex broadly, the occiput, three lines on the face, the central the longer and thicker, two marks below leading into the clypeal foveæ, becoming gradually wider; a broad line on the outer orbits at the top uniting the eyes to the black on the vertex, black. Thorax black, two narrow lines on the mesonotum, scutellums, a line on the top of the prothorax, a narrower one on the lower edge, a broad band, obliquely narrowed at the apex on the lower part of the mesopleuræ, the middle roundly incised above, below broadly roundly dilated, and a broad band, widest behind, in the centre of the metapleuræ, lemon-yellow. First abdominal segment black except at the apex; its apex and the rest of the abdomen dark rufous, the apical segments marked with black. Four front legs fulvous, tinged with yellow; the coxæ and trochanters yellow; the hind legs rufous, their coxæ yellow above. Wings hyaline, the stigma and nervures black, the former fuscous at the base; areolet shortly appendiculated; the transverse median nervure received shortly, but distinctly beyond the transverse basal. ♂.

Length 8 mm.

Cape Colony. Stellenbosch.

Head shining, smooth, the ocellar region slightly punctured; buccate, the malar space as long as the lower side of the antennal scape. Clypeus not separated from the face, its apex sharply rounded. Mandibles yellow, their teeth black. Palpi fuscous. Thorax shining, the pleuræ closely and strongly punctured; the mesonotum weakly, somewhat sparsely, the scutellum as strongly, but not so closely punctured as the sides. Metanotum punctured slightly more strongly than the sides; there is a distinct transverse keel close to the apex, extending to the pleuræ; the spiracles are small, oval. Metapleural keel distinct, dilated roundly at the base. Disco-cubital nervure not angularly broken, without a stump of a nervure. Claws not distinctly pectinated.

RHYNCHOTREVORIA, gen. nov.

Head rostriform, the malar space half the length of the eyes. Clypeus longish, narrowed to a rounded point below; not separated from the face; the lateral fovea distinct. Maxillæ long, projecting beyond the mouth. Third joint of antennæ twice the length of the fourth. Apex of metanotum without a transverse keel; its spiracles small, oval. Metapleural keel distinct. Areolet with a long pedicle; disco-cubital nervure broadly rounded, not angled or broken by a keel; transverse median nervure almost interstitial; the median nervure in hind wings broken below the middle. Claws simple. Legs slender.

There are thirty-three joints in the antennæ, all distinctly separated; the last is fully one-half longer than the penultimate. Basal segments of the abdomen smooth, the others weakly aciculated, almost smooth. Claws of moderate length, slender. Ovipositor long. Abdomen sessile.

The rostriform head and elongated trophi distinguish this genus. In Ashmead's System it comes near to the American genus *Trevoria* Ashm.

RHYNCHOTREVORIA ROSTRATA, sp. nov.

Head and thorax yellow; the ocellar region, the mark produced below to the antennæ, and incised in the middle behind; the lower part of the occiput in the centre below, a broad line on the basal half of the mesonotum in the centre; one on the apical two-thirds close to the sides, narrower and curved inwards at the apex; a square mark near the sides of the scutellum at the base, two broad lines on the basal half of the metanotum, straight on the outer side, rounded on the inner, and a line on the outer and inner sides of the hind coxæ, black. The apices of the basal three segments of the abdomen are yellow; the first is broadly black in the middle; the rest rufous, tinged with black. Four front legs and the hind coxæ and trochanters pale yellow; the hinder fulvous. Wings hyaline, the nervures and stigma black, the latter white at the base. ♀.

Length 8 mm.; terebra 4 mm.

Cape Colony. Near Cape Town.

Covered with a short white pile, closely punctured on the head and thorax, the abdomen smooth, as are also the outer orbits and the malar space and the apex of the clypeus. Apex of scutellum broadly rounded, keeled round the lower edge. Pedicle of areolet

slightly longer than the transverse cubital nervures; the recurrent nervure is almost interstitial with the second. The basal two joints of the fore tarsi are as long as the tibiae. Hind coxae fully three times longer than wide.

XORIDINI.

GONIOPRYMNUS, gen. nov.

Antennae about the length of the thorax; densely pilose; the apex with a 3-jointed projection, which sticks out at an angle; the joint from which it springs bears three stout longish spines, the middle being the stouter. Between and above the antennae is a flat plate, which, above, extends to the antennae, the upper part reduced to a narrow keel, the lower part obliquely narrowed above. Clypeus roundly depressed. Mandibles curved, edentate. Labrum large, oblique, its apex rounded. Parapsidal furrows indistinct. Median segment broadly rounded, closely reticulated, without keels, its spiracles oval. Wings without an areolet; the recurrent nervure received shortly beyond the transverse cubital; the transverse median behind the transverse basal. Disco-cubital nervure not broken. Transverse median nervure in hind wings broken very shortly above the middle. The first abdominal segment becomes gradually wider towards the apex; it is more than twice longer than the width at the apex; the second and third have transverse furrows near the apex; the third has two oblique furrows which, with the apical transverse one, form a triangle. Legs short; the coxae longish; the tarsi shorter than the tibiae; the calcaria and claws short.

The ovipositor and palpi are long. Occiput transverse; the edge bordered by a projecting keel, hollowed on the inner side. Eyes slightly converging above; the ocelli are placed well in front of their hinder edge. Temples distinct, not narrowed. Pterostigma longish.

The peculiar form of the antennae readily distinguishes this genus from any of the known African or European genera of *Xoridini*. A somewhat similar apical process is found on the antennae of the Malay genera *Epixorides*, *Cyaneoxorides* and *Spiloxorides*, but these genera are readily separated, *inter alia*, by the areolated metathorax and by the different structure of the antennal whip.

GONIOPRYMNUS MACULICEPS, sp. nov.

Black, the thorax, except the lower side of the propleurae, the breast, an oblique mark on the lower side of the mesopleurae at the

apex, the metapleuræ below the keel, pale rufous; the apical nine or ten joints of the antennæ (but not the apical appendicular joints), a white line on the sides of the face close to the eyes, commencing above their middle and extending to the clypeus, becoming gradually wider and more irregular below. Legs black; the four anterior tibiæ and femora white in front and the base of their tarsi of a more obscure white colour. Wings hyaline; there is a brownish narrow cloud along the transverse basal and the transverse median nervure; the nervures and stigma black. On the sides of the furrow on the second abdominal segment is a small irregular white spot; the apex of the fourth and the whole of the fifth, sixth, and seventh segments are white above. There is a broad white band near the apex of the ovipositor. ♀.

Length 12 mm.; terebra 10 mm.

Cape Colony. George.

Covered rather closely with white pubescence. Front closely, the vertex more sparsely punctured. Face strongly closely reticulated; the oral depression irregularly striated. Labrum dirty white, darker in the middle above. The frontal keel is bordered by striæ; outside these above is a smooth, shining space. Pro- and mesothorax strongly, but not very closely punctured; the under side of the propleuræ reticulated; the apex of the mesopleuræ smooth. Median segment more closely and strongly punctured; the punctures on the metanotum running into reticulations. Basal 3 abdominal segments closely punctured; the punctures on the second and third running into reticulations; the basal half of the fourth is irregularly reticulated; the other segments are smooth. Legs densely covered with white pubescence; the four anterior coxæ are marked with white at the apex; the hind tibiæ are broadly brownish at the base. The first and second ventral segments are largely white.

HEMIGASTERINI.

CTENOTOMA, gen. nov.

Abdomen petiolated, the post-petiole dilated; the spiracles are placed at the base of the apical third, *i.e.*, at the base of the dilated post-petiole. Abdomen smooth, without furrows; it is stout, somewhat compressed; the ovipositor projects from the lower surface; it is as long as the apical two or three segments. Wings without an areolet; the recurrent nervure is received shortly beyond the transverse cubital; the transverse median nervure is received distinctly

beyond the transverse basal; the disco-cubital nervure is unbroken. Transverse median nervure in hind wings broken shortly below the middle. Mesonotum trilobate; the furrows narrow, but distinct. Mesosternum not bordered by a suture. Head largely dilated behind the eyes; the occiput roundly incised. Clypeus not separated from the face by a transverse furrow; there is a large, deep fovea on either side; it is gradually narrowed to a point at the apex, which forms a blunt tooth. Mandibles short, broad; there are two stout, equal teeth. Metanotum depressed in the middle; the apex with irregular keels; the spiracles large, linear. Legs long, slender, the hind metatarsus as long as the other joints united; the fore tibiæ are not narrowed at the base; the four anterior claws are not pectinated at the base; the posterior stouter, more curved and simple. Pterostigma long, narrow; the sub-discoidal nervure originates below the middle of the discoidal.

The known species of this genus are large, stout-bodied rufous and black insects, with fuscous or fuscous and yellow wings. Their systematic position is not quite clear. They have some of the characteristics of the *Xoridini*, but they differ in the form of the first abdominal segment and in the position of the spiracles on it. I feel inclined to refer them to the *Hemigasterini*, a tribe of the *Cryptinæ*, which has, like my genus, no areolet in the fore wings; but the group in question agrees with the other *Cryptinæ* in the species having a furrow bordering the mesosternum: this furrow is absent in *Ctenotoma*.

The three species known to me may be separated by means of the following table:—

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| a. Wings fuscous, except for two or three small hyaline clouds at the stigma. | |
| Abdomen and hind legs black; the occiput yellowish | <i>fuscipennis</i> . |
| Abdomen and hind coxæ, trochanters and femora red; the occiput black | <i>nigriceps</i> . |
| b. Wings fuscous, the base broadly yellow; the apex of abdomen broadly and the hind tibiæ and tarsi black | <i>ruficeps</i> . |

CTENOTOMA FUSCIPENNIS, sp. nov.

Rufo-testaceous, the face paler, more yellowish in tint; the antennæ, front and vertex, the greater part of the outer orbits; the abdomen, except the basal segment and the hind legs, black, the hind coxæ obscure rufous in the middle above, wings fuscous, with three hyaline spots. ♀.

Length 23 mm.

Natal. Estcourt.

Head and thorax densely covered with pale fulvous pubescence.

Face closely and strongly punctured; its centre is raised broadly; on the top is a short, wide furrow. Clypeus more sparsely and deeply punctured above, the apex smooth; the lateral foveæ are large and deep. Occiput, except round the edges, pale yellow. In the centre of the base of the metanotum is a deep depression, longer than wide and rounded at the apex; beyond it the centre is depressed; the apical slope is depressed; on it are three stout, curved, irregular keels; the outer edges are irregularly reticulated. The hinder edge of the apex of the costa and of the base of the stigma are luteous; below the base of the stigma is a cloud, which extends, on the outer side, obliquely to the disco-cubital nervure, the inner side is bilobate, the front lobe being the larger and rounder there is a smaller, elongated cloud in the centre of the base of the third discoidal cellule, and a still smaller square one at the base of the first apical cellule at the discoidal nervure.

CTENOTOMA NIGRICEPS, sp. nov.

Rufous, the antennæ, front and vertex black; the lobes of the mesonotum infuscated; the face, clypeus and mandibles yellowish testaceous; the wings fuscous, tinged with violaceous; there is a hyaline—slightly tinged with yellow—cloud, extending from the apex of the costa to the opposite side of the wings; its inner edge is irregular; its outer is dilated along the disco-cubital nervure. Apex of hind tibiæ broadly, and hind tarsi black. ♀.

Length 22 mm.; terebra 3 mm.

Natal. Durban. "Bred in Cape Town."

Head and thorax densely covered with a short, fulvous pile; smooth and shining. On the centre of the base of the metanotum is a depression which is wider than long, its sides obliquely sloped from above to the bottom; the outer border raised into a bluntly, rounded tubercle; the apical slope, except broadly in the middle below, is stoutly, irregularly reticulated. Pleuræ smooth, shining, more densely pubescent than the mesonotum.

Probably the amount of black on the mesonotum and on the hind tibiæ varies. The ♂ has the ventral segments of the abdomen more largely splashed with dirty, lead-coloured white than the ♀; probably the amount of this colour varies.

CTENOTOMA RUFICEPS, sp. nov.

Rufo-testaceous, the antennæ, ocellar region and middle of front broadly, the apex of the third and the following abdominal segments entirely, ovipositor, a spot on the apex of the hind femora and the

hind tibiæ and tarsi, black. Wings fuscous, tinged with violaceous, the base to near the commencement of the transverse median and basal and the hinder pair to near the middle yellowish hyaline; the costa at the base of the stigma yellow. ♀.

Length 19–20 mm.; terebra 3 mm.

Natal. "Caught in window of room in Cape Town in which were divers pupæ of Saturnidæ."

Antennæ nearly as long as the body, covered with a short, dense, stiff microscopic pile. Centre of front closely, finely punctured; covered with a blackish pile. Face strongly punctured, its centre with a longitudinal furrow and with a similar furrow on either side; the raised central part of the clypeus is furrowed, the furrow narrowed at the apex; the part bordering the furrow is flat, smooth and shining. Thorax densely covered with fulvous pubescence. There is a wide furrow down the middle of the metanotum; the base of the latter is smooth, the apex stoutly irregularly reticulated. Pleuræ smooth and shining. Abdomen smooth, shining, bare; the sides of the apical two dorsal segments below are whitish testaceous.

AROTES, Gravenh.

? *AROTES FLAVESCENS*, sp. nov.

Yellow, darker above, the mesonotum infuscated, the apical segments of abdomen black above; the antennæ, except for a white band of four joints between the middle and apex, the ocellar region, the hind tibiæ, except their apical half below, and the hind tibiæ, black. Wings hyaline, the apex with a narrow smoky band; the nervures and stigma black. ♂

Length 13 mm.

Cape Colony. George.

Antennæ nearly as long as the body; the scape and pedicle yellow below. Face and clypeus strongly, closely punctured, the latter not separated from the former; the labrum large, broad, nearly as long as the clypeus; its apex transverse. Eyes slightly converging above. Malar space as long as the antennal scape, furrowed in the middle. Mesonotum and scutellum sparsely punctured; the parapsidal furrows deep. Metanotum smooth at the base, the rest with stout, roundly curved striæ. The middle and apex of propleuræ stoutly, closely striated; the mesopleuræ obscurely striated at the apex above; the rest and the metapleuræ obscurely punctured. Abdomen smooth; the first segment slightly longer than the following two segments united; the second is as long as it is wide at the apex; the third broader than long, the others shorter.

The recurrent nervure is interstitial; the transverse median received shortly behind the transverse basal; the disco-cubital is distinctly broken by a stump of a nervure; the transverse median in hind wings is broken shortly above the middle. The hind legs are stout and long; the four front claws are cleft; the hinder long, curved, largely dilated at the base; the hind femora stout, dilated; they are as long as the coxæ and trochanters united.

This may not be a true *Arotes*, which has not, in the typical species, the recurrent nervure interstitial, but is received before it. There is no other genus in which it could be placed, except *Siphimedia*, but that, *inter alia*, has a hidden labrum and a rounded clypeus.

TRYPHONIDÆ.

EXOCHINI.

PLESIOEXOCHUS, Cam.

PLESIOEXOCHUS RUFIPES, Cameron.

Trans. South African Phil. Soc., xv., 1905, p. 203.

Cape Colony. Neighbourhood of Cape Town.

EXOCHUS, Gravenh.

? EXOCHUS FULVOPILOSUS, Cam., *l.c.* 202.

Cape Colony. Stellenbosch.

BASSINI.

BASSUS, Fabr.

BASSUS LÆTATORIUS, Fab.

This now (originally European) cosmopolitan species is in the collection from Cape Town, where it has been taken as early as 1874, and is now probably established. It has been taken in 1884 and 1887, and I have seen an example captured recently. It would be interesting to know on what Dipteron it is parasitic. Probably it has followed one of its European hosts—perhaps *Eristalis tenax*—in its progress round the globe.

TRYPHONINI.

PHILOTYMMA, Först.

PHILOTYMMA ? FLAVICEPS, sp. nov.

Pale yellow, the back of the abdomen rufous; the ocellar region, the part surrounding the scutellum, the centre of the metanotum,

except the sides and apex (the black mark rounded at the apex), a broad band on the centre of the basal three-fourths of the first abdominal segment, the flagellum of the antennæ and the upper part of the antennal scape (its lower part yellow), black; the greater part of the front, of the occiput, three large marks on the mesonotum and two oval marks behind the centre of the oval part of the metanotum, rufous. Legs rufo-fulvous, the coxæ and trochanters yellow, the tarsi infuscated. Wings hyaline, the stigma fuscous, the nervures black. ♂.

Length 7 mm.

Cape. Neighbourhood of Cape Town.

Vertex, front and face closely punctured, the clypeus smooth, its apex broadly rounded. Mandibular teeth black, the upper the larger. Thorax closely punctured, the centre of the metanotum obscurely transversely striated. Transverse median nervure received shortly beyond the transverse basal. Transverse median nervure in hind wings broken below the middle; the apical nervures are faint. The spiracles of first abdominal segment are prominent; the sides below them are keeled. Metasternum distinctly margined. Last joint of hind tarsi longer than the fourth and shorter than the third. Basal three segments of the abdomen closely distinctly, the fourth weakly, punctured, the others smooth. The third joint of antennæ longer than the fourth. Tarsi long; the basal two joints of the anterior are together as long as the tibiæ.

In Ashmead's tables (Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., xxiii., 74) this species runs into *Philotymma* and *Scopesis*; it differs from the former in the metasternum being margined; from the latter in the spiracles of the first abdominal segment being prominent.

METOPINI.

METOPIUS, Panz.

* METOPIUS ERYTHROSPILUS, sp. nov.

Black, the inner orbits, malar space, the face, except for a large oval black mark in the centre, labrum, clypeus, mandibles, palpi, a narrow line on the hinder edge of the pronotum, tegulæ, the sides narrowly, the apex of scutellum more broadly, post-scutellum, a small oval mark on the sides of the metanotum at the apex, tubercles, a mark below and touching them, longer than wide and rounded below, the sides and apex of the first abdominal segment narrowly, the apex of the second yellowish, with a rufous band behind extending to the apex, the third similarly coloured but with the black basal

band narrower, and the whole of the other segments except for a narrow black band at the base, rufous. Legs entirely rufous. Antennæ of a duller rufous colour. Wings hyaline, the apical half of the radial and the whole of the apical cubital cellule smoky; the costa and stigma fulvous, the nervures black. ♂

Length 12 mm.

Cape Colony.

Face somewhat strongly punctured, the clypeus and labrum more closely rugosely punctured. Front closely punctured, the lower part closely transversely striated; the part immediately below the ocelli shining, smooth, except for a few keels. Thorax closely rugosely punctured, the punctures running into reticulations in the centre of the mesonotum. Scutellum more strongly rugosely punctured than the mesonotum, the keels bluntly rounded at the apex. Metanotum with two stout keels in the middle, extending from the base to the apex, where they are roundly curved. Mesopleural furrow wide, shallow. All the abdominal segments are longer than wide; the basal strongly, the apical weakly punctured; their apices are transverse. Areolet sessile; the recurrent nervure is received at the base of the apical third.

This species differs from the other Cape forms in the greater expansion of the rufous colour and in the absence of yellow; in the areolet being sessile, and in the recurrent nervure being received beyond the middle.

METOPHUS NIGRO-ORNATUS, sp. nov.

Black, the face, a broad line on the lower half of the upper inner orbits, a longish broad line on the centre of the pronotum, reaching nearer to the apex than to the base, tegulæ, scutellar keels, apical half of scutellum, post-scutellum, an irregularly oval spot on either side of the apex of the metanotum, tubercles, a large mark on the base of the mesopleuræ, commencing near the top and extending below the middle, about twice longer than broad, rounded above, transverse below and of equal width throughout; a band on the apex of the first abdominal segment, largely dilated laterally, and narrower bands, also dilated laterally, on the apices of the others, pale whitish yellow. Four front legs whitish yellow, the femora with a broad rufous line on the base above; the hind legs red, the coxæ black, except for a large mark, oblique, narrow at the base, broadly dilated towards the apex, the basal joint of the trochanters, a large line, dilated at the top, on the under side of the femora, and a smaller one

on the apex, whitish yellow; the upper apical half of the femora blackish. Wings hyaline, the apex slightly infuscated; the costa and stigma fulvous; the nervures blackish. Antennæ rufous, darker above; the scape whitish yellow below; they are as long as the abdomen and half the thorax. ♂.

Length 14 mm.

Face closely punctured, the centre raised; its apex broadly rounded, with a minute projection in the middle. Clypeus black, punctured, its apex raised, transverse. Labrum white, as are also the palpi and the basal half of the mandibles. Front and vertex closely punctured; below the ocelli is a triangular area formed by two stout keels which converge below and are continued as one to the antennæ. The pubescence on the head is dense and white; it is longer on the temples. Thorax strongly and closely punctured; the scutellar keels are large, leaf-like, project largely on the sides at the apex, the projection rounded and narrowed to a blunt point below. On the base of the metanotum are two longitudinal keels, rounded at the apex, forming a square area open at the apex; outside this, at the base, is a shining square area, irregularly wrinkled. There is a broad furrow along the sides of the mesosternum, which is widened and shining at the apex. Abdomen nearly twice the length of the thorax; it is slightly narrower than it; the basal three segments are more strongly and not quite so closely punctured as the others; the third is irregularly punctured-reticulated in the middle. Areolet wide, shortly, but distinctly appendiculated; the recurrent nervure is received in the middle.

Allied apparently closely to *M. albipectus*, Tosq.

Probably from near Cape Town.

METOPUS LATIBALTEATUS, sp. nov.

Black, the face, lower half of the upper inner orbits broadly, the sides and apex of labrum, a spot on the inner side of the malar space, palpi, a line on the pronotum, narrowed at the base and apex, a mark at the sides of the scutellar depression, scutellums, a large mark on the sides of the median segment, the tubercles, almost the basal half of the mesopleuræ; the mark widened and rounded below, the first abdominal segment except the basal slope and the apical half of the others, lemon-yellow. Legs lemon-yellow, the four anterior femora tinged with rufous above; the hind coxæ on the inner side, the greater part of the femora on the inner side, the black continued below and as a large oblique mark in the middle of the outer; the tibiæ and tarsi rufous. Wings hyaline, the apex with

a fuscous violaceous cloud; areolet shortly, but distinctly appendiculated. Antennæ rufous, stout, as long as the head, thorax and basal two segments of the abdomen united. ♂.

Length 17 mm.

Cape Colony. Stellenbosch (December).

Face closely, strongly punctured, the sides broadly depressed; the apex obliquely rounded to a bluntly rounded point. Frontal keel stout, yellow. Front and vertex closely rugosely punctured. Thorax closely, strongly punctured, the sides of the scutellum smooth; the metanotum more strongly, rugosely punctured, and with some striæ; without a defined central, or other area. Scutellar depression deep, clearly defined and bearing five stout keels. Abdomen closely, stoutly punctured, more closely and finely towards the apex; the last segment smooth; the first distinctly longer than it is wide at the apex; the apices of the segments are slightly dilated in the middle and more narrowly at the sides; the penultimate is roundly, widely incised.

METOPHUS ALBO-ORNATUS, sp. nov.

Black, densely covered with a white pile, the face, lower half of the upper inner orbits, labrum, base of mandibles, palpi, a longish line on the pronotum, tegulæ, tubercles, a large mark, twice longer than wide, of equal width and rounded above, down the base of the mesopleuræ, scutellar keels, scutellums, and an irregular mark on the sides of the apex of the metanotum and the apices of the abdominal segments—the line on the first broader and incised in the middle—whitish yellow. Four front legs whitish yellow, the femora marked with rufous above; the hind coxæ black except for a large, oblique mark dilated at the apex on the outer side, the rest of the legs rufo-fulvous, except for the following whitish-yellow marks: a mark on the apex of the trochanters, a large mark, greatly dilated above, on the base of the femora on the outer side, the apex largely on the outer side, a small mark on the apex of the tibiæ and the calcaria, whitish yellow; the inner half of the femora is largely black. Wings hyaline, the apex with a small smoky cloud in front; the areolet is shortly appendiculated and receives the recurrent nervure shortly behind the middle. ♂.

Length 14 mm.

Natal. Estcourt.

Antennæ rufous, the scape yellow below; they are slightly longer than the abdomen. Face closely punctured, its centre slightly raised, the sides depressed; the apex broadly rounded, the middle

projecting into a minute point. Front and vertex closely rugosely punctured; a triangular area, formed of stout keels, continued as one below, beneath the ocelli. Thorax closely punctured; the scutellar keels large, roundly curved and narrowed towards the apex, projecting. Metanotum with a large square area in the centre of the base; the apex open except at the sides where the keels turn roundly inwardly; on the sides, at the base, is a large, shining, almost impunctate area. Abdomen closely punctured, more strongly and less closely on the basal than on the apical half; the first segment is square, the edges of the second and third project laterally at the apex; the sixth is broadly, squarely incised in the middle.

METOPUS DISCOLOR, Tosq.

This species (described Mém. Soc. Ent. de Belgique, v., 1896, 361) is in the collection from Estcourt.

CRYPTINÆ.

CRYPTINI.

CRYPTUS, Fabr., sec. Ashm.

- | | | |
|---------|--|--------------------------|
| 1 (4). | Head and thorax black, the abdomen and legs red. | |
| 2 (3). | Orbits and apex of scutellum red; basal keel of metanotum indistinct; the space between the two keels reticulated; the area long, narrow, not widened at the base | <i>spilocephalus.</i> |
| 3 (2). | Head and thorax not marked with red; the basal keel of metanotum distinct, the space between the two keels stoutly striated, the striæ clearly separated, the area distinct, widened at the base | <i>simillimus.</i> |
| 4 (5). | Black; the head marked with yellow and red; the thorax largely marked with red | <i>rufoplagiatus.</i> |
| 5 (6). | Head, thorax, and the greater part of the abdomen red, the latter not marked with white at the apex .. | <i>nigropectus.</i> |
| 6 (5). | Head and thorax red, the abdomen black, marked with white on the apex. | |
| 7 (8). | The apical slope and the upper and lower side of the metapleuræ broadly black, the space between the two keels on metanotum coarsely reticulated | <i>natalensis.</i> |
| 8 (7). | The median segment not black. | |
| 9 (10). | Apical slope of scutellum closely striated; the centre of metanotum stoutly longitudinally striated in the middle | <i>æthiopicus, Cam.*</i> |
| 10 (9). | Apical slope of scutellum finely, closely punctured, the centre of metanotum in the middle closely transversely striated | <i>leighi.</i> |

* Records Alb. Mus. i., p. 234, 1905.

Of *C. labilis*, Cam., I only know the ♂. It cannot well be confounded with any of the above. It has the metanotum strongly rugosely punctured-reticulated, with indistinct transverse keels; the scutellum is keeled laterally to the top of the apical slope; the labrum projects and is white; the abdominal petiole is long, narrow, not perceptibly dilated at the apex—more as in *Osprynchotus* than as in *Cryptus*—and the hind tarsi are annulated with white; the areolet is large, 5-angled; the disco-cubital nervure is broken by a stump of a nervure indistinctly; the transverse basal nervure is interstitial; the transverse median nervure is broken distinctly below the middle. The third antennal joint is not much longer than the fourth. Parapsidal furrows distinct on the basal half of mesonotum only. The species probably will form the type of a new genus allied to *Zonocryptus*, Ashm., and *Bathycrisis*, Cam.

CRYPTUS SPILOCEPHALUS, sp. nov.

Black; the post-petiole and the following segments of the abdomen, the legs, except the coxæ and trochanters, labrum, a line on the inner orbits shortly above the middle, a short one below the antennæ, a broader one on the top extended across behind the ocelli, the tubercles, and the apex of scutellum, red; the coxæ, trochanters, and almost the basal half of the first abdominal segments, black; wings hyaline, highly iridescent, very slightly tinged with fulvous; the stigma, costa, and nervures black; the transverse median nervure interstitial. ♀ and ♂.

Length 13 mm.; terebra 4 mm.

Cape Colony. Worcester Distr.; Hex River (January).

Antennal scape rufous-black below; the sixth to eighth joints marked with white below; the flagellum on apical half brownish. Ocellar region rugosely punctured; the front transversely striated, more closely in the middle above; a short, fine keel runs down from the ocelli. Face closely punctured, opaque; the top of the clypeus is more strongly, but not so closely punctured; the apex is much more shining, and only very sparsely punctured. Mandibles and palpi black, covered with white pubescence. Pronotum smooth in the centre, the sides stoutly striated; the centre is rufous behind, as is also the middle of the propleuræ at the base. Mesonotum closely, strongly punctured; the furrows crenulated, shallow; the scutellum more shining, strongly, but not closely punctured; the apex laterally, closely striated; the sides are stoutly keeled to near the apex. Post-scutellum piceous, marked with striæ.

The metanotum behind the keel is closely, rugosely punctured, more or less reticulated on the sides; the depressed basal slope smooth and shining; the part behind the keel is stoutly, irregularly, obliquely striated, the striæ twisted; the apical slope is closely, transversely rugose. The transverse keels are interrupted in the middle; the basal lateral tooth is minute; the apical prominent, broad; there is no distinct basal area, it being indicated by two longish, indistinct longitudinal keels. Propleuræ closely striated, more strongly in the middle than elsewhere; the meso- and metapleuræ closely rugose, more or less reticulated. Metanotal spiracles about three times longer than wide; the metapleural keel obsolete. Abdomen shining. Areolet 5-angled, the recurrent nervure received in the middle; transverse median nervure interstitial.

The ♂ is similarly coloured, except that the antennæ want the white ring, and the base of the petiole is not black; the face has a rufous mark in the centre; the red mark on the scutellum is more obscure and the two keels on the base of the metanotum are obsolete. The hind tarsi are not ringed with white, neither with the ♀ nor with the ♂.

Allied to *C. capensis*, Cam., and *C. muricatus*, Tosq.

* *CRYPTUS SIMILLIMUS*, sp. nov.

Black; the abdomen and legs red; the sides of the first abdominal segment and the coxæ and trochanters black; wings hyaline, the stigma and nervures black; the wings are iridescent; the transverse median nervure is received shortly behind the transverse basal; the stump on the disco-cubital nervure is distinct, longish; the recurrent nervure is received in the middle. ♀.

Length 14–15 mm.; terebra 5 mm.

Cape Colony.

Antennal scape black; the flagellum absent. Front in the middle closely transversely striated, more strongly above than below; the sides weakly punctured; there is no central keel. Ocellar region finely rugose. Face opaque, closely minutely punctured; the centre clearly separated, raised, depressed below. Clypeus more shining, minutely, distinctly punctured. Palpi black. Pronotal depression smooth in the middle, striated on the sides; the sides are closely rugosely punctured; the pleuræ stoutly closely striated, the striæ twisted in the middle. Meso- and metapleuræ coarsely rugosely punctured-reticulated. Mesonotum irregularly

punctured, the sides of the middle lobe and the furrows strongly closely striated. Scutellum weakly punctured, more strongly on the top of the apical slope; the apex of the latter is smooth. Sides of post-scutellum obliquely striated. Basal region of metanotum closely reticulated; the area distinct, narrowed towards the apex, but with the keels not meeting there; the space between the two keels is stoutly, closely obliquely striated; the apical slope is stoutly striated; the striæ on the middle transverse, on the sides more oblique; the two transverse keels are distinct, stout; the basal is slightly dilated at the sides, the apical bears a broad, bluntly pointed tooth. Metanotal spiracles about four times longer than wide. Tarsi closely spinose. The head, thorax, and coxæ are covered with a white pile.

Apart from the absence of red marks on the head, this species may be known by the stout transverse keels on the metanotum and by the distinct basal area.

CRYPTUS RUFOPLAGIATUS, sp. nov.

Black, a narrow line, broadest below, on the outer orbits, the mesonotum, except the sutures, scutellum, a broad line on the centre of the pronotum, a narrower, longer one on the lower edge of the propleuræ, tubercles, a large, quadrangular mark on the hinder two-thirds of the mesopleuræ above, a triangular mark below the hind wings, blood-red; a narrow line on the inner orbits, an irregular mark, broader than long, in the centre of the face, a large mark on the upper half of the clypeus and the basal half of the mandibles, pale yellow. Four front legs yellow tinged with red; their coxæ and trochanters black, their femora broadly black above; the hind legs obscure rufous; the coxæ above, trochanters, tibiæ behind, the basal joint of the tarsi, the second except at the base and the apical joint, black, the rest white. Wings hyaline, iridescent, tinged with violaceous, the stigma and nervures black. ♂.

Length 9 mm.

Cape Colony. Namaqualand Distr.; O'okiep (September).

Face and clypeus closely punctured. Upper half of front in the middle closely, somewhat strongly transversely striated. Mesonotum weakly punctured, the scutellum smooth. Metanotum opaque, finely rugose, the apical slope finely, irregularly striated; the basal keel is roundly curved backwards in the middle; it, and the apical, are not very distinct; the teeth are indistinct. The red

upper part of the propleuræ is distinctly, regularly punctured, the lower obscurely striated; the upper basal part of the mesopleuræ closely punctured; the raised apical smooth, the lower closely punctured-reticulated, as is also, but more strongly, the metapleuræ. Areolet 5-angled; the recurrent nervure is received shortly beyond the middle; the transverse median shortly beyond the transverse basal; the stump on the disco-cubital nervure is distinct.

* *CRYPTUS NATALENSIS*, sp. nov.

Head and thorax red; the sutures of thorax, the sides of the scutellum, base of mesonotum narrowly, the apical slope from the keel, the lower basal part of mesothorax, the middle of mesosternum, the sternal furrow, the upper edge of metapleuræ and the lower half, black; the abdomen black, the apex of penultimate and the whole of the last above, white. The anterior legs dark rufous, the four posterior black, the middle tibiæ tinged with rufous. The apex of the sixth antennal joint and the sixth to ninth joints white. Wings hyaline, the costa, stigma, and nervures black. ♀.

Length 10–11 mm.; terebra 3 mm.

Natal.

Centre of front transversely striated, with a smooth furrow down the middle; the sides punctured; the vertex strongly punctured between the ocelli, the sides much more obscurely punctured. Clypeus shining, smooth. Apex of mandibles black; the malar space black behind them. Mesonotum closely punctured; the apex of middle lobe closely reticulated; the furrows transversely striated. Scutellum sparsely punctured; its apical slope more closely and with a striated band on the sides. Base of metanotum closely reticulated; the middle behind the keel much more widely and irregularly reticulated; the black apical slope is irregularly longitudinally striated above and on the sides, the striæ being twisted; the centre is closely, rugosely reticulated. There is only one transverse keel—the apical; it is dilated into blunt teeth at the sides. Pleuræ closely punctured; there is a striated border on the apex of the latter; the apex of the metapleuræ is more broadly and somewhat strongly reticulated-striated. Antennal scape red. Areolet 5-angled, receiving the recurrent nervure shortly beyond the middle; the transverse median nervure received shortly behind the transverse basal.

CRYPTUS LEIGHI, sp. nov.

Dark red, the abdomen black, the sides of the basal segments obscure red, the apices of the last three narrowly testaceous; antennæ black, the scape red; the sixth to eighth white below; wings hyaline, the nervures and stigma black. ♀.

Length 10-11 mm.; terebra 3 mm.

Natal. Durban.

Metanotum with two transverse keels; the basal is continuous, if not very distinct; the middle at the base is curved backwards, the prolongations straight, oblique, united to the sides of the areola, which is longer than it is wide at the base; the carinæ do not unite at the apex; the second keel is weak in the middle and ends laterally in blunt, short teeth; the base of the segment is rugosely punctured; between the keels it is somewhat stoutly transversely reticulated-striated; the apical slope is obliquely striated round the edges above; the rest transversely, closely reticulated-striated; the spiracles are linear, about four times longer than wide. Pro- and mesothorax closely punctured; the lower half of the former strongly irregularly striated; the punctures on the latter, at the apex, run into striæ. Sides of post-petiole depressed, rufous; the four front legs are red, like the thorax, but darker; the hinder black, except the sides and upper part of the coxæ; the spines on the tibiæ and tarsi are weak, sparse. Transverse median nervure interstitial; the stump on the disco-cubital distinct; the recurrent is received in the middle of the areolet. Front in the middle closely striated; the sides finely closely punctured; there is a narrow smooth furrow running down from the ocelli. Palpi black, lighter coloured (fuscous) at the apex. Mandibles dark rufous, the teeth black. The metasternum is black.

C. rufolimbatus, Tosq., is a closely allied form; it should be known by the punctured, not striated front; closely allied, too, is *C. æthiopicus*, Cam., it may be known by the apex of the scutellum being striated, not closely, finely punctured, by the space between the metanotal keels being strongly striated, especially at the apex, by the striæ on the apical slope being stronger and more transverse; the basal keel being also stronger.

ONEILELLA, Cam.

ONEILELLA FORMOSA, Bé.

Cryptus formosus, Brullé, Hym. iv. 187, pl. 41, f. 3; Tosquinet, Mém. Soc. Ent. Belg. v. 150.

Oncilella formosa, Cam., Zeit. f. Hym. ü. Dipt., 1904, 190.

A single ♂ from Durban, Natal.

The species has been reared from *Anaphe reticulata*. Cf. Cameron, *l.c.*

OSPRYNCHOTUS, Spin.

OSPRYNCHOTUS CAPENSIS, Spin.

Spinola, Guér. Mag. de Zool., 1841, 75; Brullé, Hymén. iv., 133; Tosquinet, Mém. Soc. Ent. Belg. v. 244.

Natal. Umvoti.

OSPRYNCHOTUS RUFICEPS, sp. nov.

Black, the thirteenth and fourteenth antennal joints entirely and the fifteenth and sixteenth below whitish yellow, the under side of the antennal scape, the head and the greater part of the prothorax, red; wings fuscous violaceous, the nervures and stigma black; the hinder tibiæ and tarsi yellow, the extreme base of the tibiæ, a band on the apex as long as the black hinder calcaria; a band on the base of the tarsi shorter than them, and the last joint of the tarsi with the claws, black. ♀.

Length 21 mm.; terebra 10 mm.

Cape Colony. Port St. Johns.

Face and clypeus finely closely punctured; the clypeus distinctly separated from the face; the lower part of the clypeus finely closely striated. Lower part of front black and smooth, the upper irregularly striated; the ocellar region black. Thorax thickly covered with short black hair; the mesonotum closely, the scutellum much more sparsely punctured and shining. Metanotum closely rugosely punctured at the base behind the keel, the middle closely reticulated; the apex stoutly transversely reticulated. Propleuræ smooth; the meso- and metapleuræ closely strongly longitudinally reticulated. The recurrent nervure is received at the apex of the basal third of the areolet. The hind coxæ are longer compared with their width than they are with *O. capensis*; they are densely covered with black hair. In the sculpture of the thorax it approaches more to *O. heros*, Schlett., from the Congo. The hinder metatarsus is as long as the following three joints united; the last is as long as the preceding two united; in its middle are two stout, longish spines.

Comes nearest, of the three known species, to *O. flavipes*, Bé.; that may be known, *inter alia*, by the much longer ovipositor. The second abdominal segment is three times longer than its width at the apex; the basal third is distinctly narrowed; it is as long as the following two segments united; the third is twice the length of the

fourth, which is not much longer than the fifth. Mandibles red, black at the apex. Palpi dark fuscous. The third antennal joint is fully one-fourth longer than the fourth; the apical joint is rufous and is not much shorter than the preceding two united.

MESOSTENINI.

STENAULAX, gen. nov.

Wings fuscous violaceous; the areola small, square, receiving the recurrent nervure near the middle. Disco-cubital nervure not broken. Transverse median nervure received behind the transverse basal. Radial cellule of moderate length. Transverse median nervure in hind wings broken shortly below the middle. Median segment short, rugosely punctured, without any transverse keels; the spiracles long. Antennæ slender, not thickened towards the apex, not ringed with white. Anterior part of clypeus depressed, flat, smooth, and shining, the upper part raised, not clearly separated from the face by a furrow. Temples moderately long, roundly dilated, not narrowed. Front widely, deeply depressed. Abdominal petiole long, the post-petiole largely dilated; the segments are smooth, impunctate. Legs stout, longish; the tibiæ sparsely, the tarsi thickly spinose; the fore tibiæ not contracted at the base; their tarsi long and slender. Mandibles short, broad, stoutly bidentate at the apex; the upper tooth is the longer. The furrow on the mesosternum is short.

The body is entirely black. It is stouter, broader than usual with the *Cryptinæ*. It has more the appearance of a Pimplid or of one of the *Xoridini* than of the *Cryptinæ*. Its areolet more resembles that of the *Mesostenini* than of the *Cryptini* and, in the ♀, which I have regarded as the type of the genus, the apical nervure is bullated. In the ♂ I have described, the transverse median nervure is interstitial; the face in the middle is more distinctly raised and separated, this being also the case with the clypeus. It has also the head and thorax densely covered with black hair. The spiracles are placed as in the genuine *Cryptinæ*, not as in the *Pimplinæ*; and I have no doubt that the genus is a true member of the former group.

STENAULAX PILOSULUS, sp. nov.

Black; the head and thorax densely covered with black pubescence; the wings uniformly fuscous violaceous, the nervures and stigma black. ♂.

Length 15 mm.

Cape Colony. Namaqualand Distr.; Springbok (September). O'okiep (August).

Face and upper part of clypeus closely, strongly punctured; the vertex and sides of front less closely and strongly punctured; the depressed centre of front strongly transversely striated above, the middle with a wide furrow, keeled in the centre; the lower part smooth and shining. Temples wide, obliquely narrowed. Face distinctly raised in the centre, the raised part bordered by a depression. Thorax closely, regularly, distinctly punctured, densely covered with short black hair; the apical slope of the metanotum closely, strongly reticulated; the metapleuræ somewhat coarsely reticulated; the hair on the segment is denser and longer than it is on the rest of the thorax. Basal three segments of the abdomen closely and strongly, uniformly punctured; the spiracles at the base of the clearly separated and dilated post-petiole are prominent. The areolet is small; it is not square; the recurrent nervure is received close to the apex; the transverse median nervure is interstitial; in the hind wings it is broken shortly below the middle.

STENAULEX RUFIPES, sp. nov.

Black, the legs, except the coxæ and trochanters red; the wings fuscous violaceous, the nervures and stigma black. Face and upper part of clypeus closely strongly punctured, the lower part of clypeus smooth and shining; the middle of the greatly depressed front is stoutly, closely transversely striated, the middle with a stout longitudinal keel; the vertex is irregularly, weakly punctured. Mesonotum and scutellum smooth. Base of metanotum weakly punctured, the rest strongly, closely reticulated. Upper basal half of propleuræ weakly, sparsely punctured; the rest stoutly, closely reticulated. Mesopleuræ closely, but not strongly punctured; the metapleuræ strongly punctured at the base above, the rest strongly coarsely, irregularly reticulated; the upper part coarsely, obliquely, widely reticulated-punctured. Mesosternal furrow wide, crenulated. Metasternal keel large, curved. Abdomen smooth, impunctate; it is not much longer than the head and thorax united. All the tibiæ and tarsi are thickly covered with short spines. The middle lobe of the mesonotum is narrowed to a sharp point. ♀.

Length 16 mm.; ovipositor 9 mm.

Natal. Durban.

The following ♂ agrees generically with the above described ♀, except that the transverse median nervure is interstitial.

* STENAUULAX NIGER, sp. nov.

Black; the anterior tibiæ and tarsi fuscous; wings fuscous-violaceous, the nervures and stigma black; the areolet small, square, receiving the recurrent nervure near the apex, the transverse median nervure received behind the transverse basal. ♂.

Length 17 mm.

Cape Colony or Transvaal.

Face closely and strongly punctured; the upper half of clypeus more sparsely punctured, the apical smooth. Front deeply excavated; there is a short broad keel below the ocelli; the middle irregularly transversely striated; the ocellar region strongly and closely, the rest less closely punctured. Head not quite so wide as the thorax; the temples wide, rounded. Thorax closely punctured; the apex of the scutellum smooth; the metanotum irregularly rugosely punctured, almost reticulated; the spiracles large, about two and a half times longer than wide; the segment is closely covered with short, fuscous pile. The petiole becomes slightly, gradually narrowed to the spiracles; post-petiole distinct.

S. pilosulus may be known by the densely pilose head and thorax, by the interstitial transverse median nervure, and by the temples not being obliquely narrowed. The antennæ, too, are longer and more slenderly built.

MESOSTENUS, Gravenh., sec. Ashm.

The small species of this genus with dark rufous head and thorax may be separated by means of the following table:—

- | | | | |
|--------|--|---------|----------------------|
| 1 (2). | Abdomen and legs black | .. .. . | <i>rhodesiæ</i> . |
| 2 (1). | Abdomen and legs rufous, or dark rufous. | | |
| 3 (4). | Mesonotum stoutly transversely striated | .. .. . | <i>mimeticus</i> . |
| 4 (3). | Mesonotum punctured. | | |
| 5 (8). | Median segment closely reticulated, not more strongly between the keels than on the apical slope. | | |
| 6 (7). | Breasts, lower part of metapleuræ and hind coxæ black; palpi testaceous; length 10 mm. | .. .. . | <i>oneili</i> , Cam. |
| (6). | Thorax and hind coxæ without black, palpi fuscous; length 7-8 mm. | .. .. . | <i>elizabethæ</i> . |
| 8 (5). | Median segment strongly, widely reticulated, more strongly between the keels than elsewhere; palpi white.. | .. .. . | <i>albipalpis</i> . |

MESOSTENUS RHODESIÆ, sp. nov.

Head and thorax red, the former darker coloured, with the oral region and apex of mandibles black; abdomen black, the apical two

segments lined with white above; legs black, the anterior suffused with testaceous; maxillary palpi black, the apical joints fuscous; the labial white. Antennæ black, the eighth to eleventh joints white. Wings hyaline, the stigma and nervures black. ♀.

Length 10 mm.; terebra 2 mm.

Rhodesia. Sebakwe.

Face closely punctured-reticulated; the clypeus smooth and shining; the upper part of front closely striated, oblique, almost reticulated; the depressed lower part smooth; the vertex closely punctured. Mesonotum closely punctured, the furrows deep. Scutellum on basal slope transversely striated, on apical more shining; punctured, but not closely or strongly. Median segment closely reticulated-punctured; there is only the basal keel. The middle of post-petiole is bounded by a keel; the base of the second segment is closely reticulated-punctured.

MESOSTENUS ALBIPALPIS, sp. nov.

Dark red, the apex of the fifth broadly and the greater part of the following abdominal segments clear white. Palpi clear white. The fore coxæ, femora and tibiæ and the middle femora and tibiæ white in front. The antennæ are rufo-testaceous, darker above. Wings hyaline, the stigma and nervures black. ♂.

Length 8 mm.

Cape Colony. Port Elizabeth.

The third joint of the antennæ is distinctly longer than the fourth. Face and clypeus closely, strongly punctured, the punctures on the apex of the clypeus sparser. Mandibles red; white at the base above, black below. Vertex closely, obliquely striated; below the ocelli are a few fine longitudinal striæ. Mesonotum closely punctured, more or less transversely striated. Scutellum shining, sparsely, distinctly punctured. Base of metanotum finely, irregularly, obliquely striated. Both the transverse keels are stout, complete; the space between them is stoutly striated, the striæ widely separated; in the middle they are twisted and curved; the apical slope is reticulated regularly all over; the reticulations are wide. Propleuræ obliquely striated above; below more strongly longitudinally striated; the meso- and base of metapleuræ are more closely longitudinally, the upper part of the latter more strongly obliquely, striated. Petiole smooth, the post-petiole punctured on the sides, the middle striated—finely striated at the base, more strongly longitudinally at the apex; the second to fourth segments are closely punctured.

MESOSTENUS ELIZABETHÆ, sp. nov.

Dark red; the apex of the fifth and the greater part of the three following abdominal segments clear white; the antennal scape dark red, the flagellum black; joints 8-11 are white. Legs black, tinged (especially the anterior) with red. Wings clear hyaline, the nervures and stigma black. ♀.

Length 7 mm.; terebra 2 mm.

Cape Colony. Port Elizabeth.

Face closely rugosely punctured; the upper part of the clypeus sparsely punctured, the lower smooth, slightly tinged with yellow. Mandibles rufous, black at the base and apex. Palpi fuscous. Vertex and upper part of front closely rugose; the latter with a keel in the middle; the part on either side of it is closely reticulated. Mesonotum closely rugosely punctured, the middle lobe is irregularly reticulated. Scutellum roundly convex, shining, punctured, but neither closely nor strongly. Metanotum at the base closely punctured; the rest closely irregularly reticulated; the second transverse keel is indistinct in the middle, dilated at the sides. Pro- and mesopleuræ closely punctured, more or less striated in the middle; the metapleuræ more strongly obliquely striated; more strongly on the upper than on the lower half, which is more or less reticulated at the base. Central part of petiole clearly defined by keels; the post-petiole clearly separated, wide, closely, irregularly striated; the sides strongly, but not closely punctured. The second and third and, to a less extent, the fourth segment are closely punctured.

MESOSTENUS LIGHTFOOTI, sp. nov.

Black, the thorax red, the clypeus, apices of the basal two abdominal segments narrowly, the apices of the fifth more broadly and the whole of the others yellow; the four front legs fulvous, the hinder black. Wings hyaline, the stigma dark fuscous, the costa and nervures black; the areolet minute, square. Antennæ broadly ringed with white. ♀.

Length 9-10 mm.; terebra 16 mm.

Cape Colony. King William's Town District; St. Mathew's.

Head distinctly wider than the thorax; the temples roundly obliquely narrowed; smooth and shining, the face opaque, pilose; front with a narrow keel down the middle. Pro- and mesonotum smooth and shining; the former with a transverse striated furrow near the apex. Scutellum shining, impunctate. Metanotum behind

the keel punctured; the punctures long, clearly separated; the middle closely, transversely striated; the apex almost smooth, bounded above by a semicircular keel. Upper half of propleuræ smooth, the base narrowly and the lower half closely, finely striated. Mesopleuræ finely, closely reticulated, more or less striated at the base. Metapleuræ more strongly but quite as closely reticulated as the mesopleuræ. Abdomen shining, dilated and compressed laterally towards the apex.

The parapsidal furrows are deep; the thorax is three times longer than wide; the metanotum has a gradually rounded slope and is without teeth.

MESOSTENUS LEVIFRONS, sp. nov.

Length 17 mm.; terebra 25 mm.

This species closely resembles *M. lissonotus*, from which it may be separated as follows:—

Clypeus and palpi white; the former not bordered laterally by a deep furrow; base of mandibles marked with white; breast and upper side of pleuræ black *levifrons*.

Clypeus and palpi black; the former bordered laterally by a furrow; base of mandibles black; breast and pleuræ red *lissonotus*.

Black; the clypeus, labrum, palpi, the apices of the first and second abdominal segments, of the third, fourth, and fifth more narrowly, in the centre; the apical half of the sixth and the whole of the seventh, white. Four front legs testaceous, their coxæ black; the under side of the femora black; the basal joint of the trochanters white. Wings hyaline, the nervures and stigma black, the small areolet square, receiving the recurrent nervure near the middle, the transverse median nervure behind the basal. ♀.

Length 17 mm.; terebra 27 mm.

Natal. Durban.

Front and vertex smooth, except for a few punctures on the sides; face closely rugosely punctured, except for a large semicircular space on the sides, the narrowed rounded part on the inner side. Clypeus and labrum smooth, shining. Mesonotum shining, impunctate, the furrows crenulated. Scutellum strongly, sparsely punctured. On the centre of the basal region of the metanotum are two strongly, but not closely, punctured areas; the rest is closely, transversely striated; the base more closely and irregularly than the apex. Propleuræ smooth, except for a striated, curved band in the centre. Mesopleuræ closely strongly punctured, more or less reticulated; on the upper apical half are two large, longish

smooth spaces. Metapleuræ more strongly and closely punctured and more distinctly striated. The whole median segment is thickly covered with white pubescence. First abdominal segment smooth; the sides of the post-petiole sparsely punctured; the second and third segments are closely, finely punctured; the others smooth and shining.

MESOSTENUS LISSONOTUS, sp. nov.

Black, the thorax, except the prosternum, red; the eighth to thirteenth joints of the antennæ white, the apical joints fuscous; the labrum, a narrow line on the apex of the first and second abdominal segments, the apex of the fifth more broadly and the whole of the following white, the four front legs dark red, the greater part of their coxæ and trochanters black. Palpi blackish. Wings hyaline, the nervures and stigma black; areolet minute, almost square; the recurrent nervure received at the apex; the transverse median nervure received behind the transverse basal. ♀.

Length 14 mm.; terebra 25 mm.

Cape Colony. George. East London.

Front and vertex smooth; a stout furrow, obscurely striated on either side on the former. Face in the centre above irregularly striated. Clypeus broad, smooth, shining, bordered laterally by a deep furrow, curving upwards on to the face, which, in the centre, is not separated from the clypeus. Mesonotum shining, impunctate; the furrows crenulated. Sides of scutellum strongly punctured. Base of metanotum strongly punctured, more or less striated at the base; the rest closely, strongly striated; the apex more strongly and less closely than the base. Propleuræ smooth; the centre with a striated band; the lower part black. Mesopleuræ strongly, closely punctured, the upper part at the base striated, the apical smooth. Metapleuræ strongly, closely punctured, in the middle more or less striated. Basal segments of abdomen closely punctured; the apical and the first segment smooth and shining. The apex of the third segment may be narrowly white; the hind femora and tibiæ may be rufo-testaceous; the hind coxæ are strongly and closely punctured.

MESOSTENUS PARVIDENS, sp. nov.

Black, the thorax, except the prosternum, black; the sides and apex of the post-petiole, a narrow line on the apex of the second abdominal segment, white, largely tinged with red; the greater part of the penultimate and the whole of the last segment, white. The sixth to eleventh antennal joints white, except above. Legs black;

the fore femora in front, their tibiæ almost entirely; the middle femora fuscous with a whitish line in the middle in front, and the base and the anterior part of the middle tibiæ, white, tinged with fuscous, the hind femora tinged with fuscous. Wings clear hyaline, a small smoky, triangular cloud below the stigma and a larger one at the apex; the nervures and stigma black. Palpi dark fuscous. ♀.

Length 12 mm.; terebra 4 mm.

Natal. Durban.

Face closely, finely reticulated; the upper half of the clypeus distinctly punctured; the lower half of the clypeus rufous-testaceous, obscurely striated above, ending in two short blunt teeth. Basal half of mandibles closely, strongly punctured, the apical smooth, with a rufous band behind the teeth, which are equal in size. Vertex and upper part of front opaque, coarsely aciculated, mixed with striæ; there is a furrow down the upper part of the front. Pro- and mesothorax closely, somewhat strongly punctured, the punctures running into reticulations. Scutellum shining, strongly punctured, the punctures clearly separated. Metanotum closely, distinctly, regularly reticulated, the metapleuræ closely rugosely punctured; its second keel is weak in the middle, the outer edge dilated. The sides of the post-petiole are distinctly punctured, and there is a broad, irregular band near the apex; the second to fifth segments are closely punctured, the punctures becoming weaker towards the apex.

The antennæ are longer than the body; the basal joints of the flagellum are greatly elongated; the first joint is hardly longer than the second. Temples short, greatly narrowed. Transverse median nervure received shortly behind the transverse basal.

Comes close to *M. obesus*, Tosq.

CRYPTAULAX, gen. nov.

Thorax short, not much more than twice longer than wide; the parapsidal furrows entirely obsolete. Median segment short, without keels, closely, strongly reticulated; the spiracles long. Abdominal petiole long and slender, the post-petiole not clearly separated. Clypeus separated from the face, the apex broadly rounded, the apex in the middle minutely tuberculate. Areolet square, small, closed at the apex, the recurrent nervure received near the apex; the transverse median nervure received shortly beyond the transverse basal; disco-cubital nervure unbroken; the transverse median nervure in hind wings broken distinctly below the middle. The wings are

hyaline, spotted. Antennæ ringed with white, not greatly dilated at the apex. The ♂ offers no essential differences.

This genus should be known by the total absence of the parapsidal furrows. The abdominal petiole is long and slender and is not much dilated at the apex; it is as long as the following two segments united. The radial cellule is long and narrow, reaching to the apex of the wings. On the centre of the apex of the clypeus, in the ♂, is a small tubercle. There is no metapleural keel along the lower edge; but there is an oblique plate-like one bordering the apex of the middle coxæ. The hind legs are greatly lengthened. The ovipositor in the known species is short. Temples wide, oblique. The sides of the median segment at the apex are broadly rounded. There is a triangular fovea on either side of the base of the post-scutellum. The last joint of the hind tarsi as long as the third. There are no transverse keels on the metanotum. In the most recent arrangement of the *Mesostenini*, namely that of Dr. Schmiedeknecht, Opus. Ichneum., 560, this genus would come nearest to *Crypturopsis*, as it does also, through the shortness of the thorax, in that of Ashmead, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., xxiii., 44. *Crypturopsis* is an American genus.

CRYPTAULAX RUFICEPS, sp. nov.

Black; the head red, the apex of the fifth, the sixth to ninth, and the base of the tenth antennal joint, clear white; the antennal scape red. Wings hyaline, iridescent, there is a large cloud extending from the commencement of the transverse basal nervure to the commencement of the radius, where it is roundly narrowed; there is a cloud of similar size at the apex, commencing at the base of the apical third of the radius; both are distinctly violaceous in tint. ♀ and ♂.

Length 14 mm.; terebra 3 mm.

Natal. Malvern.

Face closely, but not strongly punctured; the top of the clypeus punctured; the centre flat, furrowed below, the furrow leading into the projecting apical tooth. Front and vertex smooth; the former keeled down the centre; the part above the hollow and below the ocelli is obliquely striated. Inner orbits distinctly margined above. Mesonotum closely, somewhat strongly punctured—reticulated, towards the apex in the centre striated. The scutellum shining, somewhat strongly, but not closely punctured. Median segment closely, strongly reticulated. Pro- and mesopleuræ closely, strongly longitudinally striated; the latter more closely below than above.

Abdomen smooth, shining; the apex of the apical segment is narrowly white.

The apex of the fore femora and the tibiæ are testaceous in front.

The ♂ has the wings fuscous violaceous except for a hyaline cloud extending from the commencement of the radius to the base of its apical third; the antennæ want the white ring; the sides of the face have the red colour tinged with yellow, the red on the base of the mandibles being also tinged with yellow; in it also the apex of the petiole has a violaceous tinge and the abdomen is more densely pilose; the second segment is narrow at the base; it becomes gradually wider towards the apex. The apex of the clypeus is more transverse than it is in the ♀. The palpi in both sexes are black; the mandibles broadly rufous at the base.

The ♂ I have described may belong to another species, as, *e.g.*, the fore wings are not hyaline at the base and the hinder pair are entirely smoky. The material at my command does not warrant me in describing the ♂ as a distinct species. *Cryptus pictipennis*, Tosq., from Caffraria (only the ♂ is known), is clearly another species of *Cryptaulax*. No mention is made of a tubercle or small tooth or projection on the apex of the clypeus, which is described as having the "margine anteriore rotundata"; and the posterior lobes of the "prothorax" are said to be transversely striated; and the pleuræ "are more finely punctured" than the mesonotum; in the ♂ I have described they are not punctured, but coarsely reticulated, although not quite so strongly as in the ♀. The transverse median nervure, however, is said to be interstitial; but the mesonotum is said to be "sans aucune division," and the transverse median nervure is broken above the middle. As the areolet is described as "small" it can hardly be a true *Cryptus*. It is further to be noted that the abdomen is said to be "smooth," which is certainly not the case with either the ♂ or ♀ I have described.

CRYPTAULAX ERYTHROSTOMUS, sp. nov.

Black, the clypeus and mandibles, except at the apex, red; wings hyaline; a cloud commencing on the inner side of the transverse basal and transverse median nervures, extending to the base of the stigma and the middle of the disco-cubital nervure, the cloud being therefore much narrowed in front, and the apex from shortly behind the base of the apical third of the radius, fuscous violaceous; the hind wings are entirely hyaline; the nervures and stigma black. ♂.

Length 12-13 mm.

Cape Colony. Mossel Bay.

Front and vertex smooth, except for some curved striæ bordering the upper part of the frontal depression. Face closely punctured, broadly dilated in the middle; the clypeus is more sparsely punctured. Palpi blackish fuscous. Mesonotum closely, somewhat strongly punctured and thickly covered with fuscous hair; the scutellum is more shining, less closely punctured and less closely haired. Metanotum closely, strongly reticulated-punctured; the pleuræ strongly, obliquely striated reticulated. The upper part of the propleuræ is punctured, the middle smooth, the lower strongly striated. The upper basal half of the mesopleuræ is irregularly striated, the apical smooth, the lower part is strongly punctured, more or less striated. Abdominal petiole long and slender, fully longer than the following two segments united; the post-petiole is hardly dilated; the spiracles are prominent; the second segment has the basal third narrowed. Legs thickly haired; they are entirely black; the hind coxæ are about three times longer than wide. There is a curved dark testaceous mark on the apex of the last segment.

SKEATIA, Cam.

* SKEATIA ANNULIPES, sp. nov.

Black, the centre of clypeus, face, inner eye orbits, the lower half of the outer more broadly, a longish broad line in the centre of pronotum, tegulæ, scutellar keels, scutellum except the basal slope, post-scutellum, a line round the edges of the apical slope of the metanotum, including the spines, the line triangularly dilated above, a short line on the lower basal edge of the propleuræ, tubercles, a mark on the lower basal part of the mesopleuræ, longer than wide, transverse below, obliquely narrowed to a point above, a smaller, irregular mark on the apex opposite it, a conical mark below the hind wings, a large, oblique mark longer than wide, on the centre of the metapleuræ, and lines on the apices of the abdominal segments—those on the fourth to sixth interrupted in the middle, pale yellow. Four front legs yellow, the femora reddish, the tibiæ and tarsi blackish below; the hind coxæ, trochanters, and femora red; the apex of femora, tibiæ, and tarsi black; the base of the tibiæ with a narrow white band, the basal joint of the tarsi and the second joint, except at the apex, white. Wings hyaline, the nervures and stigma black. ♀.

Length 16 mm.; terebra 6 mm.

Cape Colony.

The sixth to twelfth joints of the antennæ white, the apex moderately dilated. Front stoutly keeled in the centre, the upper part

transversely striated. Mesonotum closely, rugosely punctured. Scutellums smooth. Metanotum closely reticulated; the base on either side smooth; the areola not clearly defined, open behind; the reticulations on the apical slope stronger than elsewhere; the spines are long, stout—about three times longer than wide. Areolet narrow, about twice longer than wide.

LARPELITES, Cam.

LARPELITES RUFICOLLIS, Cam.

Records Alb. Mus., i., 145.

This species is in the collection from Estcourt, Natal (E. Haviland). *Cryptus celer*, Tosq., from Senegal (Mem. Soc. Ent. Belg., v., 161), is clearly another species of the genus. It is to be noted of *L. ruficollis* that the propleural keel curls round inwardly at the top.

STENOMERIS, gen. nov.

Wings uniformly fuscous violaceous; the areolet small, square; disco-cubital nervure not broken; transverse median nervure interstitial; the transverse median nervure in hind wings broken shortly below the middle. Median segment closely, rugosely punctured, without keels; the spiracles long. Abdominal petiole slender, long, not distinctly dilated at the apex; the post-petiole not separated. Temples wide, roundly, obliquely narrowed. Clypeus roundly convex, clearly separated by a deep depression from the face; its apex dilated in the middle, separated from the side, but not projecting downwards. Labrum hidden. Mandibles with two large teeth. Parapsidal furrows indistinct, narrow, shallow. Scutellum not raised above the level of the mesonotum; its basal depression large, deep.

It is doubtful if this genus should be placed in the *Cryptini* or *Mesostenini*; the form of the areolet does not give always a trustworthy distinction between the two. In the present species the areolet, although small, is closed at the apex; the general appearance of the insect, too, is more like the *Cryptini*.

The type of the genus is *Cryptus xanthopus*, Bé., Hymén., iv., 194; Tosquet, Mém. Soc. Ent. Belg., v., 130, which is in the collection from Stellenbosch, December.

HEMITELINI.

XENOLYTUS, Först.

XENOLYTUS RUFIPES, sp. nov.

Black, the legs and abdomen from the base of the second segment red; the antennal scape testaceous below, the flagellum fuscous;

wings hyaline, the nervures and stigma black; the tegulæ whitish testaceous. ♀.

Length 5 mm.; terebra 1 mm.

Cape Colony. Stellenbosch.

Face closely punctured; the clypeus smooth and shining. Mandibles and palpi rufous. Front and vertex smooth, the former thickly covered with white pubescence. Antennæ 19-jointed, stout, the third joint slightly longer than the fourth. Thorax smooth and shining; the metanotum largely, obliquely depressed at the base; the areola large, the base not clearly closed; the middle widened, 4-angled, the apex transverse; the base slightly, obliquely narrowed; the apical slope depressed in the centre, the sides obliquely sloped; the sides, at the top of the apical slope, toothed. Abdomen smooth and shining. Transverse median nervure in hind wings received distinctly beyond the transverse basal. Stigma large.

The petiolar area large, almost square; the median segment regularly areolated; the lateral apical area is somewhat strongly transversely striated.

LIENELLA, Cam.

This genus of *Hemitelini* was described by me in the Transactions of the South African Phil. Soc., xv., 196, 1905. In the collection of the Cape Museum are some specimens which throw some light on the genus, but not enough to properly elucidate the generic distinctions. There seems to be two groups: one, represented by *L. nigriceps*, with a long, narrow abdominal petiole and sharply defined metanotal keels and areæ, of which I have only males, and, unfortunately, all of them have the apical joints of the antennæ broken off. Of this group I have to describe another new species, which differs considerably in the structure of the areæ on the median segment.

LIENELLA CANALICULATA, sp. nov.

Black; the pronotum, mesonotum with scutellum, and pro- and mesopleuræ, red; the sides of the second and third abdominal segments, the apex of the second broadly and of the third narrowly, testaceous; legs black; the anterior tibiæ and tarsi obscure testaceous; the hind tibiæ with a white band at the base, the white colour obscured with testaceous. Wings fuscous-violaceous, a clear hyaline cloud on the basal fourth of the anterior and on the basal half of the posterior, a squarish cloud at the stigma and a more

obscure hyaline cloud on the apex. Face and clypeus opaque, coarsely alutaceous, covered with short white pubescence; the front and vertex more coarsely alutaceous, obscurely transversely striated. Middle of mandibles with a red band. Abdominal petiole long and narrow, as long as the second and half of the third segment united; the spiracles prominent, smooth, the apex of post-petiole aciculated-striated, bordered by fine keels; the second and third segments closely longitudinally striated-aciculated. Median segment deeply depressed at the base; there are three rows of areæ of five each; the areola large, wider than long, its base bluntly rounded, the apex transverse. ♂.

Length 5 mm.

Cape Colony. Port St. Johns.

This species differs essentially from *L. nigriceps*, Cam., the type of the genus, in the form of the areola; but this may not, in this group of the *Hemitelini* (readily distinguished by the absence of an areolet in the fore wings), be of generic importance. The two species are readily separated.

Areola clearly longer than broad, extending to the posterior median area; wings hyaline, a narrow cloud at the stigma, antennal scape testaceous *nigriceps*.

Areola wider than long, separated from the posterior median area by one longer than wide; wings smoky, the basal third hyaline *canaliculata*.

As regards the other group, I give a generic description of it, based on females, the only sex known to me. Of the other section I only know males.

Antennæ 28-jointed. Metanotum with a distinct petiolar area, an areola longer than wide, obliquely narrowed at the base, transverse at the apex; and a large posterior median area, the keels of which curve round the sides; the lateral areæ are indistinctly defined; the base of the segment is obliquely depressed in the middle. Abdominal petiole long, longer than the second segment; it and the other segments are closely strongly striated; the second segment has a wide, curved transverse furrow near the middle; there are eight segments; the second and third are contracted laterally at the apex; the ovipositor is as long as the apical four segments united. Parapsidal and sternal furrows distinct. Clypeus not separated from the face. Mandibles bidentate, the teeth almost equal in length. Wings without an areolet; the recurrent nervure is received beyond the transverse cubital; transverse basal nervure interstitial. Radial cellule wide at the transverse cubital nervure;

it is short compared with its width; the basal abscissæ straight, oblique. The apical nervures in the hind wings are faint; the transverse median nervure is broken shortly below the middle.

As with most *Hemitelini*, the wings are spotted; the first and second joints of the flagellum are equal in length; the ocelli are widely separated from the eyes; the hinder from each other by about the same distance as they are from the eyes. The temples are half the length of the top of the eyes; the occiput is roundly incised.

The other three species known to me may be separated by the following table:—

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| a. Basal segment of the abdomen red; areola broad at the base:— | |
| The stigmal cloud in fore wings of equal width throughout, extending uninterruptedly to the discoidal nervure, base of costa black, middle lobe of mesonotum furrowed down the middle | <i>quadriannulata.</i> |
| The stigmal cloud not of equal width, not extending uninterruptedly to the discoidal nervure; base of costa broadly white, middle lobe of mesonotum not furrowed down the middle | <i>ruficornis.</i> |
| b. Basal segment of abdomen black, areola narrowed to a point at the base | <i>latifasciata.</i> |

LIENELLA QUADRIANNULATA, sp. nov.

Head and abdomen black; the thorax and basal segment of the abdomen red; the apical four segments of the abdomen lined with white at the apex; the four front legs fuscous-testaceous, the hinder black, the coxæ broadly black at the base above, the base of the tibiæ with a white ring. Wings hyaline; the stigma and nervures are black, the former narrowly white at the base; a broad fuscous violaceous cloud extends from near the base of the stigma to its apex, then to the discoidal nervure, it extending slightly beyond the transverse cubital nervure and the recurrent; there is a small cloud on either side of the transverse median nervure and a wider cloud beyond it. ♀.

Length 7 mm.

Natal.

Antennæ 28-jointed, the middle joints fuscous. Head densely covered with white pubescence, finely rugosely punctured, the front furrowed down the middle; the antennal tubercles, apex of clypeus and mandibles, except the teeth, red; the palpi testaceous, covered with white pubescence. Face raised in the middle, the raised part

narrowed above. Thorax closely, rugosely punctured, thickly covered with white pubescence. Petiolar area large, narrowed towards the apex, where it is one-third of the width of the base; the areola large, longer than wide, obliquely narrowed towards the base, which is not quite half the width of the apex; the keel on the latter is indistinct. The hair on the apical slope of the median segment is longer than it is on the rest of the thorax. Petiole longer than the second segment; the post-petiole closely striated; the middle of the second segment is tinged with rufous. Tarsi shortly spinose; the calcaria pale, the long spur of the hinder one-third of the length of the metatarsus.

LIENELLA RUFICORNIS, sp. nov.

Black, the thorax, post-petiole, and antennæ red, as are also the antennal tubercles, apex of clypeus and mandibles; legs of a darker red, the hind tibiæ and tarsi black, the former with a broad white band at the base; wings hyaline, the nervures and stigma black; the tegulæ, base of costa and of stigma black; the cloud is brown, commences near the middle of the stigma and extends to its apex; it is rounded behind and reaches close to the middle of the recurrent nervure, there being another, fainter, smaller cloud beyond it; there is a smaller cloud behind the transverse median and the lower half of the transverse basal, it being narrowed to a point along the latter. The post-petiole, the second and the third segment, except at the apex, are closely, strongly longitudinally striated; the others smooth and shining; the post-petiole is broad at the apex, becoming gradually narrowed towards the base; there is no depression on the second segment; the fifth segment has a narrow, distinct band on the apex. ♀.

Length 6 mm.; terebra 1.5 mm.

Cape Colony.

Thickly covered with a white pubescence. The first joint of flagellum slightly, but distinctly, shorter than the second; the apical joints are unfortunately broken off. Head and thorax closely rugosely, finely punctured; the metanotum more coarsely than the rest. Areola longer than wide; it is broken by the lateral keel shortly beyond the middle, slightly narrowed towards the base, the apex closed, transverse; petiolar area distinct; there are eleven areas, including the spiracular.

This species comes close to *4-annulata*; it differs essentially in its broader, triangular post-petiole, much longer ovipositor, and shorter, broader, more ovate abdomen.

* LIENELLA LATIFASCIATA, sp. nov.

Black, the thorax red, the legs black, the anterior knees, tibiæ, and tarsi testaceous, the hind tibiæ with a broad white band at the base; wings hyaline, a broad band extending from shortly behind the base of the radius to near the middle of the radial cellule, extending shortly beyond the recurrent nervure, into the second apical cellule, where it becomes roundly narrowed; there is a smaller cloud along the transverse median and apical half of the basal nervures, it being roundly narrowed in front and much broader behind than beyond the nervures; the nervures and stigma black, the base of the stigma white; tegulæ red. ♀.

Length 6-7 mm.; ovipositor 5 mm.

Cape Colony.

Head and thorax closely punctured, covered with white pubescence. Antennæ dark red. Mandibles except the teeth red; the palpi of a more obscure red, thickly covered with white pubescence. Metanotum more coarsely punctured than the mesonotum; the areola is clearly defined, longer than wide, the base obliquely narrowed from shortly before the middle, the keels almost uniting; the apex is slightly rounded inwardly; the petiolar area is open at the base; the two lateral areæ are open on the outer side; the apical triangular; the keels on the posterior median area are only distinct on the top; the spiracular area is not defined. First abdominal segment broad at the base, becoming gradually wider towards the apex; the centre of the post-petiole is raised, stoutly longitudinally striated; the sides rugose, with curved striæ; the second to fourth segments are closely, strongly longitudinally striated; the others smooth; there is a broad, curved furrow beyond the middle of the second segment, and there is a narrow crenulated furrow on the apex; there is a similar furrow on the base of the third and a wider one on the apex, the border being raised; the centre is broadly depressed.

ICHNEUMONINI.

ICHNEUMON, Linn., *sec.* Ashm.

ICHNEUMON RUFICAUDIS, sp. nov.

Black, the antennal flagellum and the legs, except the coxæ and trochanters, rufous; the hinder tarsi infuscated; the apices of the second and third abdominal segments narrowly and the whole of the sixth and seventh rufous, tinged with fulvous; the wings tinged with fuscous-violaceous, the stigma dark fulvous, the costa and nervures black. ♂.

Length 12-13 mm.

Cape.

There is a narrow rufous line on the upper half of the inner orbits; the face closely, strongly punctured; the upper part of clypeus with some strong, deep punctures. Labrum fulvous, fringed with golden hair. Mandibles rufo-fulvous, black at the apex. Thorax closely punctured; the scutellum more strongly punctured, its apex triangularly raised and closely longitudinally striated. Metanotum rugosely punctured; the areola longer than wide, roundly narrowed at the base, the keels there irregular; the apex is roundly curved inwardly; it is irregularly rugosely striated; posterior median area closely transversely striated. Centre of post-petiole aciculated, the sides strongly punctured; the second to fourth segments closely punctured; the base of the second closely striated; the gastrocœli deep, rugose. Areolet 5-angled, narrowed in front; recurrent nervure received at the base of the basal third, disco-cubital nervure unbroken; the transverse median nervure received beyond the transverse basal.

ICHNEUMON ? NATALENSIS, sp. nov.

Black, the face, clypeus, labrum, mandibles, except at apex, palpi, a line on the inner orbits, one on the outer commencing near the top, becoming gradually wider below, a line on the pronotum, not reaching quite to the base, tubercles, a small triangular mark below the hind wings, scutellums, a mark on the sides of the apical half of the metanotum, the mark gradually narrowed to a point below, a mark on the apex of the basal four segments of the abdomen on the sides, the marks narrowed to a point on the inner side, and the last segment above, yellow; the greater part of the mesopleuræ and of the fourth to sixth abdominal segments and the greater part of the ventral surface, red. Four front coxæ yellow, their trochanters black; femora rufous, yellow at the apex below, the tibiæ yellow, blackish above, the tarsi black; hind legs black; the femora more or less red. Wings hyaline, the stigma and nervures black. Antennal scape yellow, the flagellum rufous below. ♂.

Length 16-17 mm.

Natal. Malvern.

Head closely punctured, covered with a short white down. Apical joints of palpi fulvous. Pro- and mesothorax closely punctured, the apex of propleuræ striated in the middle. Areolet smooth, shining; the apex finely striated, the base open in the middle; the lateral

basal areæ shining, sparsely punctured; the punctures large, clearly separated; the other areæ strongly, closely punctured, the posterior median more or less transversely striated-reticulated; the striae strongest on the sides. Abdomen closely, strongly punctured, the post-petiole smooth at the spiracles; gastrocœli deep, striated, smooth in the middle. Areolet 5-angled, narrowed in front; the recurrent nervure received shortly beyond the middle; the discocubital and the recurrent nervure broken by a stump; the transverse median nervure received shortly beyond the middle.

The amount of red colour probably varies; there may be a red mark on the metapleuræ. Areola horseshoe-shaped, longer than wide; the apex rounded inwardly. I only know the ♂. It may be a *Stenichneumon*. It is not an *Ichneumon*, sens. str.

EXEPHANES, Wesm.

EXEPHANES NIGROMACULATUS, sp. nov.

Rufous, the pleuræ except the upper half of the pro-, the breasts, and a line down the middle of the metanotum, dilated at the base and still more so at the apex, black; the basal third of the antennæ rufous, the rest black, with joints 10–16 whitish below; wings hyaline, slightly tinged with yellow; the stigma and nervures fulvous. ♀.

Length 15–16 mm.

Cape Colony. King William's Town.

Face and upper part of clypeus strongly and closely punctured, the lower part of the latter smooth; it has a Λ -shaped fovea in the middle. Front and vertex closely and coarsely punctured. Mandibles rufous, the teeth black, the upper tooth much larger than the lower. Palpi rufous, tinged with yellow. Thorax closely punctured and covered with a white down; the scutellum is less and the metanotum more closely punctured than the mesonotum. Scutellum rounded, keeled at the base. Areola long, about three times longer than wide, open at the base, indistinctly separated from the posterior median; its apical half narrower than the basal; there are two lateral areæ, the basal is the smaller and is longer than wide; the apical larger, roundly, obliquely narrowed from the inner side to the apex on the outer; there are three areæ on the apical slope, which is closely, strongly, transversely striated. Spiracles long, linear. Abdomen twice the length of the thorax; the post-petiole and the second and third segments closely punctured; the centre of the post-petiole raised, clearly limited, wider than the sides; the gastrocœli

deep, longer than wide, curved and narrowed at the apex; the centre with some striæ; the part between them wide, indistinctly striated; the second segment is longer than the others—about one-fourth longer than the third. Ovipositor long, black, projecting. Areolet 5-angled, receiving the recurrent nervure shortly beyond the middle; transverse median received shortly beyond the transverse basal.

This seems to be a genuine *Exephanes*; it may be separated from *E. rufulus*, Tosq., thus:—

Pleuræ rufous, metanotum without black, the spiracles	
oval; areola semi-oval..	<i>rufulus</i> .
Pleuræ black, metanotum black in the middle, the spiracles	
linear, areola long..	<i>nigromaculatus</i> .

I have in my collection from Natal a species which more resembles *E. rufulus* in size and colouration, but differs from the latter in the areola not being "semi-oval"; from *nigromaculatus* in the pleuræ and metanotum not being marked with black; and from both in the apex of the abdomen being yellowish-white.

* *EXEPHANES FLAVOMACULATUS*, sp. nov.

Rufous, the eye orbits narrowly and the sixth to eight abdominal segments pallid yellow; antennæ rufous, the eleventh to sixteenth joints white, the apical black; wings hyaline, the nervures and stigma black; the areolet almost 4-angled, the nervures almost meeting in front, the recurrent nervure received almost in the middle; the transverse median nervure interstitial. ♀.

Length 12 mm.

Natal.

Face finely punctured, more sparsely on the raised central part; the clypeus more sparsely punctured above; its apex impunctate. Labrum projecting, yellow. Mandibles rufous, the teeth black. Palpi pale rufous, tinged with yellow. Temples obliquely narrowed. Pro- and mesothorax closely, but not strongly punctured. Scutellum shining, with only a few punctures in the middle. The median segment is more closely and strongly punctured than the rest of the thorax; the areola is about twice longer than wide, open at the base, the apex rounded inwardly; it is about twice longer than wide; narrowed from shortly beyond the middle to the base and to a less extent towards the apex; the basal lateral area is as wide at the apex as the length on the outer side, its base wider than the apex; the second is twice wider on the outer than on the inner side; the

apical three areae are transversely striated-rugose ; the lateral more strongly than the posterior median. Spiracles about three times longer than wide. Pleurae closely punctured. Post-petiole striated in the centre; the second segment closely punctured, the others smooth; the gastrocœli indistinct, longish, narrow, striated. Sheath of ovipositor broad, largely projecting.

PSEUDAMBLYTELES, Ashm.

PSEUDAMBLYTELES PERINGUEYI, sp. nov.

Black ; the third and following segments of the abdomen with a bluish tinge ; the legs rufous, the coxæ, trochanters and the apical joints of the tarsi, black ; wings fuscous violaceous, iridescent, the stigma and nervures black. ♀.

Length 13–14 mm.

Cape Colony. Stellenbosch.

Head closely, somewhat strongly punctured ; the centre of the front irregularly transversely striated ; the apical half of the clypeus more shining, strongly, sparsely punctured ; the pubescence sparse, indistinct ; the apex of the clypeus is curled up. Thorax closely punctured ; the scutellum smooth, its apical slope closely punctured. Areola longer than wide, of equal width, the base transverse, the apex slightly, roundly dilated outwardly in the middle ; it is stoutly, irregularly longitudinally striated-reticulated, most strongly at the apex ; the spiracular area is stoutly, obliquely, the apical slope closely, transversely striated ; the metapleuræ is more strongly and closely punctured than the meso- or propleuræ. Areolet large, wide in front, 5-angled ; the recurrent nervure is received shortly beyond the middle ; the disco-cubital is broken by a long stump of a nervure ; the transverse median is received shortly beyond the transverse basal. Centre of post-petiole raised, clearly separated, its basal half irregularly punctured, the apical longitudinally striated, the striæ curved at the base ; the sides are more closely and finely punctured ; the second to fourth segments are closely punctured, the punctures becoming gradually finer ; the apical segments smooth. Hind coxæ closely punctured ; the tarsi spinose.

PSEUDAMBLYTELES ERYTHROSPILUS, sp. nov.

Black, the basal three joints of the antennæ, tegulæ, and the legs, except the coxæ and trochanters, rufo-fulvous ; a narrow line on the inner orbits, commencing shortly below the antennæ ; a narrow line on the apex of the second abdominal segment and the mandibles

rufous ; the palpi pale yellow ; wings fuscous violaceous, the stigma, costa, and nervures black. ♀.

Length 11 mm.

Cape Colony. Cape Town ?

Only the basal three joints of the antennæ are present. Face and clypeus strongly and closely punctured ; the clypeus less closely than the face ; both are covered with short black pubescence ; the front and vertex are more strongly punctured. Pro- and mesothorax strongly and closely punctured ; the base of the pro- and the apex of the mesopleuræ more or less striated. Scutellum large, rounded, shining, distinctly, sparsely punctured, the apex strongly, closely longitudinally striated. Metanotum closely, rugosely punctured ; depressed in the middle at the base ; the areola large, slightly longer than broad, of equal width throughout, transverse at the base, the apex slightly turned inwardly in the middle. Post-petiole broad, the centre closely longitudinally finely striated ; the sides somewhat strongly punctured ; the other segments are closely punctured, the punctuation becoming weaker ; the gastrocæli transverse, deep. Areolet 5-angled, half the length of the apex in front ; the recurrent nervure is received near the base of the apical third ; the transverse median nervure received shortly beyond the transverse basal ; the disco-cubital nervure is broken by a minute stump. Metathoracic spiracles large, linear. Last abdominal segment longer than the penultimate. Temples wide, roundly narrowed. The areæ on the metanotum are indistinct.

This species closely resembles *P. peringueyi* ; the main differences between them may be expressed thus :—

Basal joints of antennæ black ; temples straight, obliquely sharply narrowed, scutellum convex, its apex punctured, disco-cubital nervure with a long stump	.. .. .	<i>peringueyi</i> .
Basal joints of antennæ red ; temples rounded, not much narrowed, scutellum not much raised, the apex striated ; disco-cubital nervure with a minute stump	.. .. .	<i>erythrosphilus</i> .

* PSEUDAMBLYTELES MACULICAUDIS, sp. nov.

Black, the apical half of the first abdominal segment, the whole of the second and third, the antennæ and legs, except the coxæ, the whole anterior trochanters and the basal joint of the hinder, red, tinged with rufous ; a mark on the sides of the face, longer than broad and projecting on the inner side above and the upper half of the clypeus pale yellow, the labrum hidden, yellowish testaceous ; the middle of mandibles testaceous, palpi rufo-testaceous ; wings

hyaline, the apex slightly tinged with fulvous; the stigma and the costa in front fulvous, the nervures darker. ♂.

Length 10 mm.

Cape Colony.

Antennæ short, as long as the abdomen, the scape black above; the apical joints serrate. Face and clypeus closely, strongly punctured, thickly covered with pale fuscous pubescence; the front and vertex are more closely and as strongly punctured. Temples wide, obliquely, roundly narrowed, thickly covered with long white pubescence. Apical joint of mandibles long, the sub-apical short. Pro- and mesothorax closely punctured; the scutellum rounded, not flat, shining, sparsely punctured and haired. Post-scutellum closely rugosely punctured. Median segment short, its base obliquely depressed, the areola large, longer than broad, transverse at the base and apex; longitudinally rugose-striated; the rest of the segment is closely rugosely punctured; the keels appear indistinct owing to the roughness of the sculpture; the basal areæ are separated; the keel bounding the outer side of the spiracular area is distinct only on the base. The raised central lobe of the post-petiole bears some large, clearly separated punctures, as do also the sides at the apex; the other segments are punctured, the punctuation becoming weaker towards the apex; gastrocœli large, deep in the centre, the sides stoutly striated; there are seven segments; the penultimate bears two large, greenish-yellow marks above; the ventral keel extends to the apex of the fourth segment; the last ventral becomes gradually narrowed to a point. Areolet 5-angled, the recurrent nervure is received shortly beyond the middle; the transverse median nervure beyond the transverse basal; the disco-cubital nervure is broken by a short stump. Apex of hind tibiæ black; the apices of tarsal joints blackish. Spiracles of median segment about three times longer than wide.

LEPTOPHATNUS, gen. nov.

Wings uniformly dark violaceous; the areolet 4-angled, the transverse cubital nervures meeting in front; the disco-cubital nervure broken by a stump of a nervure; the transverse median nervure interstitial. Antennæ dilated beyond the middle. Metanotum regularly areolated; in the middle is a long narrow area extending from the base to the base of the apical third, the apex being narrowed; on either side of it are two large areæ, the basal one longer than wide, of equal width, the apical is longer on the outer

side, the apex oblique; on the apical slope are three areæ, the central longer and narrower than the others; there is a spiracular area. Spiracles linear. Scutellum rounded, not much raised, the base keeled. Clypeus not separated from the face; the sides above deeply foveate; its apex transverse. Labrum hidden. Abdomen with eight segments; the first long, the post-petiole not separated, it becoming gradually widened towards the apex; the second, and, to a less extent, the third, closely punctured; the gastrocœli transverse, deep; ovipositor projecting; the last two segments are white. Ventral keel on the second and third segments.

The temples are straight, obliquely narrowed, broad; occiput margined, roundly incised. Apices of tarsal joints spinose. Apex of hind femora reaching to the apex of third abdominal segment. This genus should be readily known by the blue-black body, deep violaceous wings with 4-angled areolet, regularly areolated metanotum and long narrow areola.

LEPTOPHATNUS RUFICEPS, sp. nov.

Blue-black, the head orange-red, the apical two abdominal segments white above; wings deep fuscous violaceous, the nervures and stigma black; the antennæ with the eleventh to sixteenth joints for the greater part white. ♀.

Length 18 mm.

Cape Colony. Port St. Johns.

Face closely and strongly, the top of the clypeus sparsely, punctured, its apex smooth, as are also the front and vertex; the former deeply depressed, the raised upper part deeply furrowed. Thorax closely, distinctly punctured, the median segment more closely and strongly than the rest; the centre of the lateral lobe of mesonotum smooth; and there is a smooth shining space on the upper part of the mesopleuræ at the apex. Petiole with longish punctures along the sides; post-petiole closely, finely longitudinally striated; the apex shining in the centre, with a few punctures; the second and third segments closely, finely punctured.

JOPPINI.

HENICOPHATNUS, Kriechb.

HENICOPHATNUS PILOSUS, sp. nov.

Dark red; the abdomen tinged with violaceous tints, the apex of the fourth and the following segments whitish yellow; the legs (and

especially the hinder) darker coloured; the apical half of the fore femora, a line on the upper inner orbits, pale yellow; antennæ dark red, the middle joints paler; wings hyaline, iridescent, the stigma testaceous, the nervures black. ♀.

Length 13 mm.

Cape Colony. King William's Town District; St. Mathew's.

Flagellum, head, thorax and legs thickly covered with white pubescence; that on the sternum longer and denser. Head with wide temples, not much narrowed, and a long malar space—longer than the antennal scape; the face and clypeus closely punctured, except on the apex of the latter; the two form one piece, there being no dividing suture. Front and vertex smooth. Apex of mandibles black, depressed in the middle. Palpi black, thickly covered with white pubescence. Mesonotum closely reticulated and thickly covered with fulvous pubescence. Scutellum roundly convex, shining, the middle with large, scattered punctures, the apex with an oblique slope, stoutly, irregularly striated; the space between the striæ depressed. Median segment closely, strongly reticulated-punctured, the base of the area smoother and more shining; there is only one area, formed by 2 keels extending from the base to the apex; the keels turn in slightly and roundly, before the middle; the rest of them diverge slightly and roundly, the apex being thus wider than the base. Pleuræ strongly, closely punctured, more or less reticulated. Abdomen short; the first segment as long as the second; the post-petiole broadly dilated, strongly, closely, longitudinally striated; the second segment is longer than its width at the apex; it is closely punctured, striated at the base; the gastrocœli deep, transverse, deepest in the middle, with the sides oblique; the third is broader than long; the apical segments smooth, together not longer than the third. Areolet 5-angled, narrowed in front; the disco-cubital nervure broken by a stump of a nervure, the transverse median received shortly beyond the transverse basal.

The median segment is roundly sloped; there is no tooth on it; the scutellum is stoutly margined laterally; the sides on the inner side depressed and with some transverse keels. The antennæ are dilated beyond the middle. Apex of clypeus broadly rounded, almost transverse; there are no lateral foveæ. Terebra projecting. Thorax about two and a half times longer than wide.

This species does not quite agree with the description of *Henicothatus* given by Kriechbaumer (Berl. Ent. Zeit. xxxix. 301); for instance, that genus has the "metanoto utrinque denticulo brevi, acuto armato."

ANISOJOPPA, gen. nov.

Metanotum depressed at the base; closely, strongly longitudinally reticulated, without areæ or keels; the sides at the top of the apical slope with broad teeth; it is longer than wide; the apex with a steep, oblique slope; the spiracles long, linear. Scutellum not much raised above the level of the mesonotum; the sides stoutly keeled; the apex with a long, oblique slope. Sides of post-scutellum keeled. Antennæ not much dilated, the apex narrowed. Apex of clypeus transverse; its sides above bordered by oblique foveæ, the centre not separated from the face by a furrow. Labrum short, visible. Eyes large, slightly incised on the inner side above; the malar space small. Abdomen twice as long as the head and thorax united; closely punctured; the gastrocœli deep, transversely oblique; there are eight segments; the ovipositor long, projecting. Wings short compared with the body; the areolet 5-angled; the disco-cubital nervure broken; transverse median nervure received shortly beyond the transverse basal. Body longer than usual; the colour uniformly luteous, with hyaline wings. Antennæ ringed with white.

The absence of areæ and keels on the median segment, the strong spines on it, the long projecting ovipositor and long, unicolorous body are characteristic of this genus.

ANISOJOPPA LUTEA, sp. nov.

Luteous, the sides of the thorax paler in colour; the flagellum of antennæ black except at the base, the seventh to twelfth joints white; wings hyaline, the base slightly tinged with fulvous; the stigma and nervures black; the apex of the sheaths of the ovipositor black. ♀.

Length 16 mm.

Face and clypeus sparsely punctured in the middle, covered with short white pubescence; they are whitish yellow; the inner orbits are bright lemon-yellow above. Temples wide, sharply obliquely narrowed; the occiput margined. Mesonotum closely, almost rugosely punctured, thickly covered with a short fuscous pubescence. Scutellum more strongly punctured, roundly depressed at the base and apex; the keels are stout, highest at the base; that on the apex not so high as that on the sides; the sides striated, the apical slope smooth. Post-scutellum smooth, the sides obscurely striated. The basal slope of metanotum is depressed, obscurely punctured, its top keeled; the rest stoutly longitudinally-transversely

reticulated-striated, the apical slope less closely than the rest. Pro- and mesopleuræ weakly, the metapleuræ more closely and strongly punctured. Post-petiole for the greater part closely punctured; the second and third segments closely, distinctly punctured; the gastrocœli stoutly, obliquely striated on the basal slope. Apical joints of four anterior tarsi, the posterior and the posterior tibiæ above, except at the base, which is curved, black.

The ♂ is similarly coloured; its antennæ longer, pilose, and serrate towards the apex.

Durban. Natal. A ♀ in my collection marked "Cape."

OXYJOPPA, gen. nov.

Head large, the temples very wide, the occiput deeply, widely incised. Malar space as long as the eyes; the face and clypeus forming one piece, without a separating suture. Antennæ short, not dilated, but narrowed at the apex. Labrum hidden. Scutellum not raised above the level of the mesonotum, the sides margined; the apex with a long steep slope. Median segment short, rounded behind; the areæ not clearly defined; the areola coffin-shaped, twice longer than wide; from its apex a keel runs round the sides of the apical slope; at the base there is an indistinct square area on either side. Abdominal petiole narrowed at the base, becoming gradually wider towards the apex; the second and third segments are closely punctured; the gastrocœli deep, transverse; the abdomen becomes gradually narrowed from the base of the third segment. Areolet 5-angled; the disco-cubital nervure unbroken; the transverse median nervure received shortly beyond the transverse basal.

The furrow at the base of the metanotum is narrow, but deep. The wings are hyaline, short; the hind femora reach close to the apex of the third segment. Thorax three times longer than wide. Ovipositor projecting. Metathoracic spiracles about two and a half times longer than wide. There are seven abdominal segments, the last fully longer than the preceding; the ovipositor is as long as the last segment.

In the arrangement of Dr. Schmiedeknecht this genus would come in near *Tosquinetia* Ashm. (= *Obba*, Tosq., nec Beck). The apex of the abdomen is much more sharply and distinctly pointed than usual with the *Joppini*.

OXYJOPPA FLAVOBALTEATA, sp. nov.

Rufous ; the base of the mesonotum, the median segment, except for two large marks on the sides, extending on to the pleuræ, the basal three-fourths of the second abdominal segment and almost the half of the third, black ; the apex of the second with a yellow band all round, it being separated from the black by a red band of similar size. Apical half of antennæ black ; there is a yellowish band in the middle. Wings hyaline, very weakly infuscated at the apex ; the stigma fulvous. Legs dark rufous, the hind tibiæ and tarsi blackish. ♀.

Length 13 mm.

Natal. Estcourt.

Face and clypeus closely punctured, covered with a short pubescence. Front deeply depressed ; stoutly keeled down the middle, the centre somewhat strongly transversely striated ; the vertex shining, weakly punctured. Antennæ short, not much longer than the head and thorax united ; the third joint longer than the fourth. Thorax closely rugosely punctured, the median segment more coarsely than the rest ; the scutellum coarsely reticulated ; the apical slope and the post-scutellum irregularly longitudinally striated, the striæ twisted. Upper half of propleuræ closely obliquely striated, the lower closely punctured ; the meso- and metapleuræ closely punctured, more or less reticulated. The median segment is thickly covered with white pubescence. Post-scutellum deeply, sparsely punctured ; its apex is obscure yellow ; the second and third segments are closely, somewhat strongly punctured. Wings short, not reaching much beyond the middle of the abdomen.

Probably the amount of black on the thorax and abdomen varies.

PHAISURA, gen. nov.

Median segment without areæ, depressed at the base ; there are two keels in the middle, running from the base to the apex, with a curved transverse, not very distinct, keel at the top of the apical slope, forming almost two keels ; there is another longitudinal keel along the outer edge of the metanotum ; the spiracles linear, not very long, narrow. The whole segment is rugosely punctured. Scutellum roundly convex, the sides stoutly keeled, the apex with an oblique slope. Wings uniformly fuscous violaceous ; the areolet oblique, 4-angled, the nervures uniting in front, the transverse median nervure interstitial. Abdominal petiole long and slender, the

post-petiole becoming gradually narrowed towards the apex; the second and third segments weakly punctured; the gastrocœli transverse, widely distant from the base of the segment; there are seven segments; the apical bluntly pointed; the ventral keel extends to the fifth segment. Antennæ stout, serrate. Clypeus not separated from the face, its apex bluntly rounded; the labrum shortly projecting. Malar space and temples large; the latter obliquely narrowed.

The ♀ I do not know; but the ♂ agrees best with the *Joppini*, especially in the form of the scutellum, median segment and antennæ. The absence of areæ on the metanotum seems to be not uncommon with the African genera, or at any rate their being greatly reduced in number. The same thing occurs with some Oriental genera of *Joppini*.

PHAISURA NIGRICEPS, sp. nov.

Rufous, the head and the apical three segments of the abdomen black; the antennæ of a paler rufous colour, with a whitish band beyond the middle, the apex black; wings fuscous violaceous, the stigma and nervures black. ♂.

Length 10–12 mm.

Cape Town.

Head as wide as the thorax; the face strongly punctured; the clypeus impunctate, bare; labrum rufo-testaceous, fringed with long fulvous hair. Mandibles and palpi rufo-testaceous, the apex black. Mesonotum closely, strongly punctured; the scutellum more strongly punctured, the lower part of the apical slope smooth. Median segment coarsely, closely punctured, the apical slope more or less transversely striated. Pro- and mesopleuræ closely, strongly punctured, the former with a smooth triangular space below the middle. First abdominal segment very smooth and shining, the following three closely punctured. Apices of tarsal joints spinose; the claws very large.

CRYTEA, gen. nov.

Median segment short, deeply depressed at the base, regularly areolated; the areola small, horseshoe-shaped, wider than long, widely separated from the base of the segment; the spiracles linear. Scutellum roundly convex, not much raised above the level of the middle of mesonotum, the sides stoutly margined, the apex less strongly keeled; it has a longish steep slope on the apex. Head

narrower than the thorax, the temples short, obliquely narrowed. Clypeus not separated from the face, its apex broad, transverse; labrum broad, projecting. Upper tooth of mandibles much longer than lower. Areolet almost 5-angled; the transverse median nervure received shortly beyond the transverse basal; the wings are clear hyaline. Abdomen short, not much longer than the head and thorax united, bluntly pointed at the apex; the keel on the second and third segments. In the ♀ the antennæ are short, stout, dilated, and compressed beyond the middle; three-coloured, ringed with white in the middle; in the ♂ they are serrate. There are seven abdominal segments in the ♀; the last is nearly as long as the penultimate; the ovipositor is broad, long, largely projecting; the cerci distinct. Claws large, curved. Sutures between the abdominal segments not constricted; they are almost smooth. Basal joints of flagellum long.

It is not clear to me whether this genus should be referred to the *Joppini* or to the *Amblypygi*; there does not appear to be a clear line of demarcation between the two. The metanotum is too regularly areolated for the *Joppini*. In the four species I have included in the genus, the areola is different in form and size in each species. The colouration—almost uniformly luteous—is identical, or almost so; the wings are hyaline, and, in the two known females, the antennæ are three-coloured.

CRYTEA VARICORNIS, sp. nov.

Luteous, the six to eight basal joints of antennæ luteous, the ninth to thirteenth or fourteenth white, the rest black above; brownish below; the eye orbits lemon-yellow; wings hyaline, the stigma pale fuscous, the nervures of a darker fuscous colour. Areola about one-third longer than broad, its apex transverse, the base in the middle transverse, the sides rounded; it is closely punctured and finely, irregularly striated, the apex with a few longitudinal striæ; the other areæ are closely, finely punctured, the posterior median finely transversely striated. ♀.

Length 7–8 mm.

Cape Colony.

Head, except the apex of the clypeus, closely punctured, as is also the thorax, except the scutellum, which is smooth and shining. The scutellar keels are strong on the sides, weak round the apex. Centre of post-petiole shining, almost impunctate; the sides strongly, closely aciculated, with a few punctures on the apex;

the gastrocœli deep, narrow, longer than wide, a stout keel down the middle. The temples are very short, hardly projecting behind the eyes, the occiput transverse. Ovipositor largely projecting, as long as the preceding two segments united; broad, dark rufous, black at the apex. Areolet narrowed in front, but the transverse cubital nervures do not unite. Abdomen not much longer than the head and thorax united.

CRYTEA FOVEATA, sp. nov.

Length 8 mm. ♀.

Natal. Newcastle.

This species, in size and colouration, is almost identical with *C. varicornis*; the differences, in other respects, may be expressed thus:—

Temples very short, the occiput transverse; areola punctured, transverse at the apex, the middle of post-petiole smooth *varicornis*.
Temples not short, distinctly developed; the occiput roundly incised; the areola finely longitudinally striated, the apex rounded inwardly, the middle of post-petiole finely, closely longitudinally striated *foveata*.

The antennæ are coloured almost as in *varicornis*. The basal lateral area of metanotum are large, longer than wide, strongly, but not closely punctured, the apex almost smooth; the apical lateral strongly, closely transversely striated; the three areas on the apical slope are transversely striated; the posterior median more weakly than the others. The upper part of the mesopleuræ is longitudinally striated in the middle; the apex below is also striated. Spiracular area closely strongly striated; the metapleuræ strongly, closely punctured and striated at the apex below. Petiole smooth; the post-petiole finely, closely striated; the sides at the apex somewhat strongly punctured; the second to fourth segments closely punctured; gastrocœli deep, with obliquely sloped sides. Areolet narrowed in front, the nervures meeting there; recurrent nervure received shortly beyond the middle; the transverse median nervure is received shortly beyond the transverse basal. Clypeus with a large fovea or depression in the middle; its apex has a broad rounded depression, which looks almost like an incision; the lateral depressions are distinct.

* CYRTEA FUSCOMACULATA, sp. nov.

Luteous, the upper part of the antennal scape, flagellum, ocellar region; the apex of the hind tibiæ broadly and their tarsi black; the

mesonotum with three large fuscous lines. Wings hyaline, the stigma and nervures black. ♂.

Length 9 mm.

Cape Colony.

Face closely punctured, the upper part of the clypeus more sparsely punctured, its apex smooth. Vertex closely punctured; the front deeply depressed, the top punctured. Mesonotum closely punctured, covered with a short down. Scutellum almost smooth. Base of metanotum closely and strongly punctured; the three apical areae closely transversely striated. Pleurae closely punctured, the metapleurae more strongly than the rest; the sternal area clearly defined, large, the upper and lower keels roundly curved, the lower stouter than the upper. Post-petiole punctured, except in the centre at the apex; the second and third segments closely, obscurely punctured, the apical pilose; the gastrocœli shallow, stoutly striated.

CYRTEA LUTEA, sp. nov.

Length 8 mm. ♂.

Cape Colony.

Almost similar in size and colouration to *C. fuscomaculata*; the two may be separated thus:—

Areola as long as its width at the apex; the posterior median area narrower than the greatest width of the lateral areae;	
the apical fourth of the hind tibiae black	<i>fuscomaculata</i> .
Areola longer than its width at the apex; the posterior median area as wide as the greatest width of the lateral; the apical half of hind tibiae black.	<i>lutea</i> .

Eye orbits largely tinged with yellow. Flagellum of antennæ fuscous, black above. Sides of mesonotum with a broad fuscous line. Thorax closely punctured, covered with a minute pale pile; the scutellum almost impunctate. Areola bluntly rounded at the base. The raised centre of post-petiole is smooth and shining; there is a distinct round fovea in its centre. Gastrocœli longer than wide, striated on the outer, smooth on the inner side. The black mark enclosing the ocelli extends on to the upper half of the front.

HERESIARCHINI.

MACROPHATNUS, Cam.*

? MACROPHATNUS BALTEATUS, sp. nov.

Black, the flagellum of antennæ rufo-fulvous; the scape, face, and clypeus, a line on the pronotum, tegulae, tubercles, scutellums, a

* Rec. Alb. Mus. i., 232, 1905.

large mark on the metanotum, commencing near the base of the areola, extending to near the apex and with the apical half extended on to the spiracular area and the apices of all the abdominal segments (the band on the first wider than on the others) pale yellow. Four front legs pale yellow; the coxæ and trochanters, and the upper part of the femora broadly, black; the hinder legs black, two marks (the outer longer and narrower than the inner), a narrow line on the top of the femora, more than the basal half of the tibiæ and the calcaria, yellow. Wings hyaline, the stigma and nervures black. ♂.

Length 12 mm.

Cape Colony. Worcester Distr.; Hex River (January).

Front, face and clypeus closely punctured. Mandibles rufous above. Thorax closely and strongly punctured, the scutellum almost smooth; the pubescence on the head and thorax is close and white. Abdomen closely punctured, most strongly on the basal segments; the gastrocœli shallow, indistinct.

As this species differs in some respects from the type of the genus, *e.g.*, the disco-cubital nervure is distinctly broken and the transverse median nervure is interstitial, I give a generic description of it.

Median segment untoothed, only the areola and posterior median areæ defined; the areola large, wider than long, 6-angled, narrowed at the base, the apex transverse; the base of the segment is deeply, obliquely depressed. Spiracles large, linear. Head narrower than the thorax; the temples wide, oblique. Clypeus not separated from the face, its apex almost transverse. Labrum not projecting. Scutellum roundly convex; the sides not keeled. Antennæ short, tapering towards the apex, slightly serrate. Areolet large, not much narrowed in front, 5-angled; the recurrent nervure received near the middle; disco-cubital nervure broken by a distinct stump of a nervure; the transverse median nervure almost interstitial.

* ? *MACROPHATNUS TRILINEATUS*, sp. nov.

Yellow, tinged with fulvous, the centre of the front, clypeus and occiput broadly, three lines on the mesonotum, the central (and larger) on the basal, the others on the apical half, the parts surrounding the scutellum, the pleuræ, the second abdominal segment except round the edges above and the third and fourth, black; the outer orbits broadly rufous; the antennæ and femora are more largely tinged with fulvous than the rest of the legs and body.

Wings hyaline, tinged with yellow; the apex slightly infuscated, the stigma and costa fulvous, the nervures darker coloured. ♂.

Length 12–13 mm.

Transvaal.

Antennæ not much longer than the abdomen, not serrate, thickly covered with a white down, the apical joints blackish. Head closely, distinctly punctured, covered with a white pile; the apex of clypeus broad, transverse. Thorax closely punctured; the scutellum roundly convex; its apical slope is the longer. Metanotum deeply depressed at the base; the areola and posterior median area are only faintly indicated, the keels bounding them being indistinct, not clearly separated from the surrounding regions. Post-petiole broad, its centre raised, bluntly keeled laterally; the other segments are closely punctured, the punctuation becoming weaker towards the apex; the gastrocœli are lateral, narrow; the ventral keel is on segments 3 and 4. Apical segment bluntly rounded. The sides of the third and the sides and apex of the fourth are yellow. Tarsi spinose. Areolet large, 5-angled, the recurrent nervure is received in the middle; the disco-cubital nervure has an indistinct stump; the transverse median nervure is interstitial.

Except that the areola and other areæ are not clearly defined, this species agrees with the others I have included in the genus.

ROSSELLA, gen. nov.

Metanotum indistinctly areolated; the areola large, wide, open at the base and apex, longer than wide; the other areæ obsolete, the segment short, closely rugosely punctured. Scutellum large, flat, not margined. Head, if anything, narrower than the thorax. Centre of face raised, not separated from the clypeus by a furrow, apex of clypeus almost transverse; the lateral foveæ large. There is a tubercle between the antennæ. Labrum projecting. Temples broad; occiput roundly incised, margined. Wings fuscous violaceous; the areola large, 5-angled, wide in front; the recurrent nervure received shortly beyond the middle; the transverse median nervure almost interstitial. Post-petiole widely dilated, weakly punctured in the middle, more strongly on the sides; the gastrocœli longer than wide; the segments are almost smooth.

The antennæ are short and thick, the third joint is not much shorter than the following two united. Legs short and stout; the hind coxæ large; the tarsi spinose. Malar space large. Disco-cubital nervure unbroken. Ventral keel on the second and third segments; the apex of the abdomen bluntly pointed.

In the system of Dr. Schmiedeknecht (Opus. Ichn. 27) this genus would come in near *Heresiarches*; the latter may be known by the areola being indicated by a polished space and the metanotum deeply furrowed behind.

ROSSELLA VIOLACEIPENNIS, sp. nov.

Black, the antennal scape and head dark red; the mesonotum tinged with red; the basal three abdominal segments bright red; the tibiæ and tarsi rufo-testaceous; the hind tarsi blackish. ♀.

Length 12 mm.

Transvaal. Johannesburg.

Head and thorax thickly covered with white pubescence; the face closely, the clypeus sparsely punctured; the front and vertex, except at the orbits, are blackish. Mesonotum closely, finely punctured; the scutellum smooth and shining. Metanotum closely, rugosely punctured, opaque; there is a keel round the top of the apical slope, weak in the centre, dilated at the sides. Pleuræ closely punctured. Mandibles red, black at the apex. Palpi blackish, covered with white pubescence.

LISTRODROMINI.

CTENOCHARES, Först.

CTENOCHARES XANTHOMELAS, Bé.

This species is in the collection from Cape Town. Northwards it extends into Spain. No less than three genera have been proposed for this species—namely, *Ctenochares*, Foerster, Verh. d. naturh. Ver. pr. Rheinl., xxv., 1868, p. 191; *Joppites*, Berthoumieu, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1894, p. 241; and *Celmis*, Tosquinet, Mém. Soc. Entom. de Belgique, v., p. 71 (1896).

PLATYURI.

PLATYLABUS, Westm.

PLATYLABUS ? RUFO-ORNATUS, sp. nov.

Black, the apex of scutellum, the eye orbits, two broad lines on the mesonotum, the greater part of the scutellum, the abdomen except the narrowed basal part of the first segment, the legs except the coxæ and the antennal scape, red; the eighth to seventeenth joints of antennæ fulvous yellow; wings hyaline, the stigma testaceous, the costa and nervures black. ♀ and ♂.

Length 12 mm.

Cape Colony. Worcester Distr. Hex River (January).

Face strongly and closely punctured, the centre roundly raised; the top of the clypeus with some large, scattered punctures; the centre smooth; the apex with a row of small punctures. Labrum smooth, fringed with fulvous hair. Front and vertex strongly and closely punctured. Mandibles rufous, as are also the palpi. Pro- and mesothorax strongly and closely punctured; the scutellum sparsely punctured, smooth in the middle and at the apex; the lateral keels extend beyond the middle; post-scutellum finely, but not closely punctured. Median segment more closely, rugosely punctured than the mesonotum; the areola clearly longer than wide, rounded at the base, the apex slightly turned roundly inwardly; it is stoutly transversely striated-reticulated; the apex has some stout longitudinal keels. The base of the segment in the centre has an oblique depression; the apical slope is closely transversely rugosely striated, the sides more strongly than the centre. Pleuræ closely, strongly punctured. Sides of post-petiole closely punctured, the centre obscurely striated; it is broad at the apex, becoming gradually narrowed towards the base. The second and third segments are closely punctured. Gastrocœli deep, transverse, the centre striated; the space separating them is closely striated. Areolet 5-angled, narrowed in front, the recurrent nervure received shortly beyond the middle; the transverse median nervure almost interstitial.

Antennæ short, stout, thickened beyond the middle; the basal two joints of flagellum longer than the others, of equal length. Apex of clypeus transverse, broad, the lateral foveæ large. Lower side of tarsi spinose; the apices of the joints with longer spines. Temples wide, obliquely narrowed. Metanotal spiracles long, linear.

The ♂ has the antennæ longer, the flagellum brownish, black above, the inner orbits lined with yellow; there is a narrower yellow line in the centre of the outer. The scutellum is black, or black and red, with the apex yellow; the sides of the clypeus are red, or yellow and red; there is a narrow yellow line on the apical half of the pronotum. The amount of the red and yellow colour on the head and thorax probably varies in both sexes. The areæ on the metanotum are all regularly defined.

This is not a typical *Platylabus*. Comparing it with *P. rufus*, the petiole is narrower and the post-petiole wider. Tosquinet describes some large African species—17–20 mm. in length.

PLATYLABUS ALBO-ORNATUS, sp. nov.

Black; the thorax, except the breasts, red; the face, clypeus, inner orbits narrowly, a narrow line in the middle of the outer, mandibles except the teeth, palpi, the apical half of the fifth and the whole of the sixth and seventh abdominal segments above, white; the four anterior legs whitish in front, for the greater part black behind, the hind legs black, the calcaria white. Antennæ fuscous, the flagellum black above, the scape white below. Wings hyaline, iridescent, the nervures and stigma black. ♂.

Length 10 mm.

Natal. Esteourt.

Antennæ short, stout, as long as the abdomen, serrate towards the apex. Face and upper part of clypeus closely punctured, covered with short, white pubescence. Vertex below the ocelli closely, strongly punctured, smooth behind. Thorax closely, strongly punctured; the base of the scutellum only sparsely punctured; the keels on the scutellum are distinct to the apical slope. Areola as long as its width at the apex; the base rounded, the apex not quite transverse; it is stoutly, irregularly striated, depressed round the edges; the basal areæ almost smooth; the others somewhat strongly punctured, clearly defined; the spiracles almost two and a half times longer than wide. Post-petiole closely, strongly punctured on the sides; the centre raised, less closely punctured; it has the black obscured with red; the second to fourth segments are closely punctured; the gastrocœli oblique, deep. Legs stout, thickly covered with white pubescence. Areolet 4-angled, the nervures uniting in front, the recurrent nervure received in the middle; disco-cubital nervure broken by a stump; the transverse basal nervure interstitial. There is a distinct area on the lower part of the metapleuræ; the upper keel is rounded.

* PLATYLABUS MACULISCUTIS, sp. nov.

Black; the abdomen and legs red; the coxæ, trochanters, and narrowed basal part of first abdominal segment, black; the inner eye orbits and a narrow line on the centre of the outer and tubercles, yellow; apex of clypeus rufous; the labrum rufo-testaceous; mandibles dark rufous; palpi testaceous; the middle of scutellum red, the apex yellow; post-scutellum red at the base, yellow at the apex. Wings hyaline, the stigma testaceous, black in front, the nervures testaceous. Tegulæ rufo-testaceous. ♂.

Length 11 mm.

Transvaal.

Antennæ rufous, blackish above, the scape black. Head somewhat strongly punctured, thickly covered with white pubescence, longest on the face. The inner eye orbits are margined in the middle. Thorax closely and strongly punctured. Areola longish, horseshoe-shaped, longer than broad, rounded behind, its apex transverse; it is finely, closely obliquely striated, the striæ converging towards the centre; the sides at the apex are depressed, and not so distinctly striated; the lateral basal areae are strongly, closely punctured; the apical transversely striated, the spiracular rugosely reticulated; the metapleuræ more or less obliquely striated. Petiole covered with long white pubescence; the post-petiole closely punctured on the sides; the centre smooth at the base and apex, the middle punctured, strongly but not closely; the other segments closely punctured, pilose; gastrocæli large, the outer side with two stout keels. Areolet 5-angled, the recurrent nervure received near the base of the apical third; transverse basal nervure interstitial; the disco-cubital neither angled nor broken.

PLATYLABUS NIGRIPALPIS, sp. nov.

Black, the apex of the clypeus, the line broadest on the sides, the inner and outer orbits narrowly, a short line on the apex of the pronotum, the base of the keels at the base of the scutellum, the abdomen, except narrowly at the base of petiole, and the legs, except the coxæ and trochanters, black. Antennæ rufous, black above. Wings hyaline, iridescent, the stigma and nervures black. ♂.

Length 14 mm.

Natal. Newcastle.

Face closely and strongly, the clypeus sparsely punctured; the front and vertex closely and strongly punctured. Mandibles rufous tinged with yellow, their teeth black. Palpi for the greater part black. Temples short. Occiput transverse. Thorax closely, strongly punctured; the apex of propleuræ strongly striated, narrowly above, more widely below. Scutellum more widely punctured; the apical slope closely striated, slightly tinged with brown. Post-scutellum striated. Median segment somewhat strongly rugosely punctured; the areola longer than wide, roundly narrowed at the base, the apex almost transverse; it is closely, irregularly longitudinally reticulated-striated; the lateral areae are separated; the posterior median area closely, transversely rugose; the lateral areae more coarsely rugosely-

reticulated; the spiracular coarsely, closely, obliquely striated; the spiracles linear. Post-petiole finely striated in the middle, the sides strongly punctured; the other segments are closely punctured, pilose; the gastrocœli deep, the basal slope closely, regularly striated. Areolet 5-angled, in front one-third of the width behind; the recurrent nervure is received shortly beyond the middle; the transverse median shortly behind the transverse basal. Tarsi spinose.

PLATYLABUS ERYTHROCEPHALUS, sp. nov.

Red, the second, third, and fourth abdominal segments black; the apical half of the fifth and the whole of the sixth and seventh white, the antennæ black, the scape red below, the eighth to fifteenth white; the anterior tibiæ and tarsi testaceous in front; wings hyaline, the stigma and nervures black. ♀.

Length 9 mm.

Cape Colony. Mossel Bay.

Head closely punctured; the apex of clypeus black, transverse. Base and apex of mandibles black. Palpi fusco-testaceous. Front deeply excavated. Temples short, oblique. Thorax closely punctured; there is a yellow line on the base of the pronotum, a small yellow mark on the apex of the pronotum, and the tubercles are also yellow. Scutellar keels black. Post-petiole punctured at the base, the apex aciculated; the sides stoutly, obliquely striated. Gastrocœli shallow, striated at the base. The second and third segments are closely punctured.

This does not look like a typical *Platylabus*; the undernoted are the structural characters: Scutellum raised, rounded, stoutly keeled laterally to near the apex. Areola horseshoe-shaped, slightly longer than wide. Last abdominal segment (seventh) large, longer than the penultimate; the ovipositor projecting, as long as the last two segments united. Areolet 5-angled; the disco-cubital nervure broken, transverse basal nervure interstitial. Antennæ ringed with white, the basal joints of the flagellum elongate.

ERISTICUS, Westm.

? ERISTICUS TIBIALIS, sp. nov.

Black; the inner orbits broadly below, narrowly above, a curved mark on the sides of the clypeus, palpi, basal half of mandibles, scutellum, a broad line on the pronotum and tegulæ, yellow; the abdomen red, the greater part of the four anterior coxæ and trochanters yellow, the posterior black, as are also the hind

tibiæ and tarsi. Antennæ black, a small yellow spot on the apex of the scape below. Wings hyaline, the nervures and stigma black. ♂.

Length 11 mm.

Cape.

Face closely and strongly, the clypeus sparsely punctured; the apex of the latter tinged with red. Front and vertex strongly, closely punctured. Labrum dark red in the middle, the sides yellowish. Mandibles with the basal half yellow, followed by a rufous band, the apex black; their apical tooth long, the subapical short, indistinct. Palpi yellowish. Temples sharply, obliquely narrowed; the occiput transverse. Thorax closely, strongly punctured; the median segment with the pleuræ striated at the apex; the spiracular area closely, strongly obliquely striated. Areola longer than broad, the basal part slightly obliquely narrowed, its apex broadly rounded inwardly; it is irregularly transversely striated on the base, the apex obliquely and longitudinally striated; the posterior median area wide, stoutly transversely striated, the striæ widely separated; the spiracular area more closely, less strongly obliquely striated. Middle area of post-petiole bordered by keels; it is closely, strongly striated; the sides strongly punctured. Gastrocæli transverse, the inner side and the space between them closely, stoutly striated. The segments are closely punctured; the apex of the penultimate has a semicircular pale yellow mark; the last is entirely pale yellow. Arcolet 5-angled, its width in front one-fourth of what it is behind; the recurrent nervure is received almost in the middle; disco-cubital nervure broken by a stump; the transverse median received distinctly beyond the transverse basal. Scutellum flat.

E. iridipennis, Cam. (Rec. Alb. Mus., i., 142), has the wings fuscous violaceous, the scutellums black, the basal three segments only of the abdomen are red, &c.

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